The Constitution.

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WEATHER REPORT, AUGUST 21.

Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Dept. Agriculture.

HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.

7 A.M	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
29.007	28 884	28.912	Average height for day 28.934

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature of air in shade.

7 A.M	2 P.M	9 P.M	
79°	89°	81°	Mean temp'ture for day 82°6.

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun; 149°
Maximum temperature for day 91°
Minimum temperature for day 75°

MOISTURE.

Evaporation during the last 24 hours .50 of an inch.
Per cent. of moisture in the air:

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
69	53	73	Average for the da, 68.6.

WIND

blew during the day from the east at the rate of 5.6 miles per hour. This is equal to a pressure of 3 ounces per square foot of surface.
Hazy at 7 A.M. Fair at 2 P.M, and cloudy at 9 P.M.
Radiation from the earth during night of 19th: 54°
Maximum temperature for the night of the 19th. 93°
Minimum temperature for the night of the 19th. 68°

PROBABILITIES:—During Tuesday in the South Atlantic and east Gulf States, higher barometer, cooler northeast to southeast winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with possibly occasional rains in the southern portions.

During the summer months THE CONSTITUTION *will be sent to subscribers in the country and at the springs at the rate of $1 00 per month free of postage.*

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 110¾ and closed at 110⅝.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12¾. In Liverpool at 6¾.

READ the prospectus of our annual trade paper. The attention of business men in neighboring towns as well as in Atlanta is called to it.

AMONG the smaller ports that do not pan out very well are St. Mary's and Brunswick, in this state. The receipts at the former in a recent fiscal year were $1,030, collected at an expense of $3,117. The receipts at Brunswick were $8,708, and the expenses $7,805. The reports show worse figures than these however. At Frenchman's bay, Maine, the receipts were $36, and the expenses $6,873; at Kennebunk, Me., the receipts were $6, and expenses $1,279; at Crisfield, Maryland, the receipts were $28, and the expenses $4,455; at Albemarle, North Carolina, the receipts were $80, and the expenses $5,873. All such places are snug harbors for dead-beats, who are expected to give more attention to the election of delegates than to the collection of customs.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Mr. A. Rosenfield has left for New York to bring one of the best and nicest stocks of ready made clothing ever brought to the city.

—Norcross will have a centennial dress party at the high school building on Friday night next

—Bob Dorsey, a noted colored hotel waiter, is in the station house under a charge of lunacy.

—It is said that Hon. J. C. McMillan will be a candidate for alderman vice A. J. West, resigned.

—The track of the Georgia railroad is in superb condition.

—Col. S. K. Johnson was in the city yesterday.

—Captain John L. Conley left yesterday for Washington city.

—Ex-Governor J. E. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Brown and Elijah M. Brown, left yesterday evening in a special car for Colorado. Governor Brown goes out to recruit his health.

—The departure of Captain McGill's centennial party yesterday was the event of the season. Quite a number of our young lawyers were there "weeping a sad adieu" as the train moved off.

—The "young folks'" party at the residence of Mrs. Mrs. Mary E Bryan, at Stone Mountain Saturday night, was a grand success It was interesting to note the youthful couples promenading under the "shades of the trades," and playing courtship.

—When a young lady sends a widower a bowl of milk and peaches and he responds by sending her a sweet potato, it is easy to diagnose the case The emblem of the first is "My sweetness, taste;" and of the latter, "Teste, my sweetness."

—The members of the Atlanta board of trade are requested to meet at their hall this morning at 11 o'clock.

—We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from Col. Frobel, who has just returned from Washington. Col. Frobel has spent the last seven or eight months in the national capitol, urging upon congress the claims of the south and especially of Georgia to a more just recognition in the distribution of appropriations for internal improvements. His efforts in this matter have not been fruitless. He speaks in high terms of praise of the Georgia delegation in congress, commending the earnestness with which they have labored for the material interests of the state. He says the people owe these gentlemen a debt of gratitude in this matter, and especially to Messrs Felton and Harris who seem to have been the most earnest workers. We hope that work will soon be begun upon our rivers for which appropriations have been made, and that these national highways may be opened at no distant day.

A Cure for Obesity.

M. M. Griffith, M. D., of Wyoming, Del., writes to the Baltimore American, stating that an infusion of a species of seaweed, commonly known in Delaware as "gulf-weed," possesses the peculiar property of reducing adipose tissue in the human frame without injuring the stomach. No care need be taken in regard to the amount of the infusion the patient drinks. Dr. Griffith first noticed the effects of it upon a person who took it for the cure of a skin disease, and found that it diminished his excessive weight considerably. He then took it himself, taking no other drinks, and in the course of a few weeks his own corpulence had greatly subsided. He then tried it on three stout neighbors, who lost from twelve to thirty pounds within periods ranging from two to three months. Dr. Griffith says that great care should be taken in collecting the weed. It acts by the absorption of the adipose tissue, and lessens the secretions from the oily, sudoriferous glands.

A Specimen Letter.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, August 18, 1876.

Editors Constitution: I received a copy of your paper, the CONSTITUTION, not long since and I am so much pleased with it that I wish to subscribe for it for six months, and herewith send the money by postoffice order. I want the paper. I like the platform it stands on. I will try and get you some more subscribers. Very respectfully,

J. E. W.

WRETCHED WARDS.

THE ELEPHANTIASIS OF CRIME AMONG THE ETHIOPS.

The Negro Lazzaroni.—Mormonic Practices—Death to the Children—Refuge in the Chain-Gangs and Jails.

There are many sides to "the negro problem" and the political feature of his free condition is by no means the least important. While politicians and partisan leaders are racking their brains for means and straining the prerogatives of power for license to take possession of the negro voter, mind, body and soul, the great mass of the race in the southern states are living in the most wretched abandonment and tasting, long before their time, the bitter dregs of death.

Philanthropy may mourn this condition and the truly charitable do all that individuals may to stay the flood of woe and destruction. but with poor results. It will take generations to eradicate the poison, engendered by his sudden raw from bondage to the widest personal and political freedom, from the negro mind and heart. Had he been able to understand and take advantage of the new condition there might have been hope for him, but he was not able the consequences are so evident that he who runs may read them in every dusky face and upon every garment that gives scant and reluctant covering to his weakened and unwilling limbs.

PICTURES OF POVERTY

painted from individual victims may awaken sadness and pity but the abject poverty of an entire race—millions of souls—is a spectacle which crowds out every feeling but amazement While there are many negroes in these states who are doing well, making money and possessing themselves of property, hundreds of others are going on from day to day grasping from the merest chances a scant subsistence. During the past year, as the exhibit we recently published proves, the value of property owned by negroes in this county experienced quite an increase Talking with one of these colored property holders upon the subject, he said:

"Yas, sah, dat is true, but you'll find dat de raize was made by de same colored men dat owned de propputy las' yeah. I don't know but one colored man in Fulton county dat has bought propputy for himself dat he didn't hab las' yeah. Yer, see, de way it is dat de workin' nigger dat wanted ter git rich he started soon as de war ended and what he hab got now he hab made sence dat. Hit takes a long time fer a nigger's money ter make a showin'. De bustin' ob de Freedman bank sot a good many ob dem back purty smart, but still de e's very few ob de colored people dat am tryin' ter work an' make money fur de puppos' ob sabing hit fur dere wife an' chillun. I 'spect you'll fin' dat de figures ob dat kind ob darkies is raised mighty little dis yeah, or any odder year sence freedom."

We give the words of the old man because he speaks the truth. The negroes upon our streets prove this Those who work too often spend their earnings recklessly, and those who do not have fixed employment live by odd jobbs, and the opportunities for "finding" things around loose which may occur to them The hovels about the city in which they dwell are as a rule the filthiest places one would care to get into. Many keep their houses and yards in a neat and cleanly condition, but we speak of the majority and observation in the negro quarters will prove our words not too strongly chosen.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

In the pursuit of crime the negro has developed in most unaccountable manner since his gift of freedom.

The criminal records of the country teem with the names of the race, of all ages and sexes; and strangely enough the women seem to be almost in equal numbers with the men. Judge Hopkins late of this circuit, once remarked that it cost the county more money every year to deal with negro criminals than the labor of the combined negro population of the county produced in the same period They are in such startling excess over the white criminals as to leave no doubt of the alarming prevalence of criminal desires and defiance of the law in their midst. Their crimes run from assaults to murder, and have become of so frequent occurrence that every negro is almost popularly regarded as a thief or rascal.

It is painful to the white people of the country to see this increasing lust for crime among the negroes; it is a burden to the taxpayer to be compelled to maintain courts for their punishment, and it is alarming to know that the future gives promise of no marked abatement in the epidemic. We write facts, with no intention of misrepresenting or slandering the race. We feel genuine pity for the troubles which thus environ the race, and put a rachet to the wheel of their progress. Their best people deplore but are powerless to check the tide of crimes. The jails and penitentiaries are principally occupied by these black criminals. In every southern state this fact is true and the chain gangs of Georgia are made up of them in the proportion of eight and ten to one white person.

Another peculiar feature of the negro as a social being is that he is entirely too social. This fact had some illustration in the days of slavery, but has had full swing since "freedum." It is that they are

NATURAL MORMONS,

and to a very considerable extent believe in having as many wives and as many husbands as their fancies may dictate In this latter point about husbands they go a length farther than even the Mormons In other words the negro is but a thin conception in the average negro mind of the sanctity of the marriage tie. They are essentially creatures of strong passions and trample upon all the rules which regulate other society in the most indifferent style It is by no means rare to find one man lending to the support of three or four women, all of whom claim him as their husband, and to see a woman pretending allegiance to two or more men as a loyal wife to each Employers of negroes are familiar with those facts, and if the law was brought strictly to bear upon such cases courts would have to be multiplied by dozens in every county and the most opulent state made a bankrupt from the expense of carring for the criminals.

A REPRESENTATIVE CASE

came under the reporter's view a few days ago In passing the workshop of a negro man, who was just then conversing with a woman of his own color, we heard her say:

"I'se b'n libin wid dat John ebersence de war, and dar's seben children in de house an' nary one of dem is mine. I'se had all de trouble ob bringin' dem children up an' I'se gittin tired ob dis so I ob doins!"

Returning shortly after to the shop we learned that the woman's remark was true and that the children she referred to were illegitimate of her faithless lord. The case is not exceptional, though beyond the average, but to a lesser degree the same character of crime may be seen in a large proportion of the negro families of every community.

In this way it has become a common fact that few negro children

KNOW THEIR PARENTAGE

with any degree of certainty. The consequence of such crime is the abandonment of such offspring to the bitterest experiences of infancy and childhood. They are looked upon as incumbrances and are best beloved when buried. This is a cruel thing to say, seemingly but we have the testimony, of our observation, the evidence of men of both own race, or physicians and cemetery records. The crime of infanticide, under the law, is alarmingly frequent but that infanticide which comes of abuse and neglect and which law fails to reach is prevalent to an astounding extent. A negro minister, but recently lamented to us the tendency of his race to urge their children to untimely death, and the mortuary reports of our city show that the rate of death among children under five years of age as against adults of the race is as three to one. The next census of this country will make a terrible revelation upon the point of negro population and increase in the space of ten years.

IS IT THEIR PLAGUE?

Just here may arise another strange development of race peculiarity. Before the war there were but few instances of lunanity among colored people. Wherever found, the case was considered anomalous and became almost a medical curiosity. Since their liberation, however, insanity has increased in their ranks with singular swiftness. The state institutions throughout the south are forced to turn them away because already overcrowded with them In Georgia such is the truth and in a number of counties the jails are made receptacles of the demented creatures. Physicians wonder over the fact and search for the cause, but the increase baffles their theories and it has come to be a question whether the continuous battles which so many of their color wage against troubles and wants, and their indulgence in sins will not make insanity the epidemic plague of the race. This is a matter upon which we have no opinion to offer. We can only, in pity, chronicle the alarming fact

VOLUMES OF STRANGE THINGS

might be written upon the various developments of nature and characteristics among this race under their present state of freedom. We cannot enter into them here The freedom given to the negro was intended as a blessing to him, and will doubtless, in the distant future, prove such to him. No man can wish it to be otherwise, but it is impossible for legislation public charity—unless in ruinous proportions—or private aid to devise a present relief for the evils which are decimating and depressing the race. How far education, religious influence and the force of circumstances which drive their leaden feet to labor, will do in the future to remove or cure these evils is beyond our range of speculation. Every public and private interest will lead to the hope that they will do all that is needed.

ACCIDENTS.

How Many are Occurring, and What They Suggest.

Subject as man is to accidents in a thousand forms, by land and sea, from sources innumerable, it is often a matter of wonder that so few, apparently occur. But this is apparently only, the reality being far different. Accidents and frightful accidents are reported from time to time, appaling the human mind from the horror of their circumstances or the dreadfulness of their consequences; and a great many happen of which the public generally never hear. Is it not a safe statement to make, that the great mass of

PHYSICAL MISHAPS

are never reported, and only the few of the most fatal character find their way into print? Indeed this statement will not be denied, and it is unfortunately too true that accidents of a nature more or less severe, are happening every day and all around us. How many arms or legs are broken, how many wounds are received, how many disabling physical injuries internally and externally, are suffered, of which no mention is made in public gazettes? The human body is exposed to danger and damage issuing from an endless variety of sources and resulting from countless combination of unforeseen circumstances. Death by shipwreck, by the mangling of a train, by the crashing of a bridge, is simply destruction in a few of the most noticeable and horrible forms of accident The fact is, we are

ALL LIABLE TO ACCIDENTS,

every time we move, wherever we are, and whatever we do. If this is true, and no one will refute its truth, it furnishes occason for painful reflection to all men, more especially those upon whose individual labor depends the support not only of themselves but also of their families and this is the case with the great mass of man kind. For it is certainly a most unpleasant thought that at any moment we may be stricken down, and ourselves and dear ones thrown upon the mercies and charities of the world it is therefore every man's duty to provide, if possible, against these calamitous emergencies. Is it possible? Unquestionably so.

There are institutions

TRULY HUMANITARIAN

in their results, and every community enjoying them is peculiarly blessed. Among such is the Saving Bank, by means of which a fund may be gradually by small deposits and interest therein be accumulated for use in time of need, and we have from time to time shown the vital importance of these savings to all men and women of small means or dependent upon their own labor. But it takes time to accomplish this, and an additional and more speedy protection is required. We find this in the "Accidental Insurance" institution, by which any person by a comparatively trivial outlay can secure to himself and his family a regular weekly income in the event of accident or disability and a specified sum in the event of death. We are therefore glad to have a branch of the

"TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

of Hartford" located in our city, under the agency of W. P. Patillo. With savings banks and accidental insurance available there is no reason why the humblest citizen of Atlanta should not reasonably secure his family from want should sickness, accident or death suddenly overtake him.

James D Collins, Esq.

Editors Constitution: I am not related to either candidate nor will the success of any one of the legion contribute one cent to my pocket; but I do want to say a word about the gentleman whose name heads this article. I am intimate with him—have known him a long time—though I am not more intimate with him, nor under such obligations to him as to one name upon the ticket of Mr John T McGuire.

Mr Collins was born in this city has grown up with it. While it was composed of a few houses and shanties, he was in childhood. For its growth and the welfare of Fulton, he has done as much as any other young man. He presents now to our people the thrilling spectacle of a young, able and honest man—so pronounced by all the people and every grand jury—fighting single handed and alone for re-election to his office, against a combination of gentlemen of fine standing, and backed too, by the money and influence of a mercantile firm, who on the 17th instant gave to every breeze and every current their printed circular asking their friends to vote for Mr John T McGuire, Major W D Luckie and Mr Knox Thrower. It is not uncommon nor unexpected to find combinations of bad men form d to beat good men out of place, but when good men form rings, proclaim it in the public prints, and invite the support of the public, I for one, a friend to all and esteeming all, will sympathize with the gallant, single handed and invite all lovers of fair play to do likewise. Combinations of good men can do wrong. I do not nor does the public like a ring, even if it is set with denominational and temperance gems. Why may not a combination of this sort be formed of our three leading denominations to elect all our officers, make all our laws proscribe all differing—Catholics, Israelites, Primitive Baptists, Lutherans, etc. If this race were confined to Collins and McGuire, or either of the others, I would not say one word; but in the name of all that is holy, all that is fair what has particular religious faith to do with the clerk of the superior court, except that at this particular time certain parties have a use for it and expect to be elected by it. What does it all amount to at last but a union of church and state. I belong to one of the particular denominations whose vote is sought by the formation of the ticket opposed to Mr. Collins. I belong to two of the organizations that this combination seeks to control, but I am not turned over by any person or my suffrage to be had in any such way. I am not alone in this view of it. The public will stand by it and vindicate it on the 24th inst., else we have not as southern people been sincere in our war upon rings and combinations at Washington. FULTON.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

A meeting of the executive committee of the young men's democratic club will be held at the rooms of the state librarian this (Tuesday) afternoon at four o'clock, sharp. Every member of the committee is urged to be present as business of importance will be considered.

NORTH GEORGIA AWAKE!

TRAMMELL STARTS THE TILDEN AND HENDRICKS BALL.

Murray County Goes in for Dabney and Victory!

Special to the Constitution.

DALTON, August 21, 8:15 p. m.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS

Hon. L. N. Trammell, presidential elector for the Seventh congressional district, by appointment addressed a large assemblage of the citizens of Murray county to-day, in the court house.

AT SPRING PLACE,

upon the issues in the national campaign. The speech was able and eloquent, and delivered with great force. every utterance meeting a hearty approval from the democracy of Murray county. The peroration in a nut shell was "Tilden, Hendricks and reform, Colquitt, Dabney and victory!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

The democracy in convention, selected the following named delegates to represent Murray county in the congressional convention to convene in Dalton on the seventh of next month. They were instructed unanimously to cast their votes for the

HON W H. DABNEY,

of Floyd. The delegates are Messrs. McIntyre Woofford, Giddens, Peeples Trimmer and Luppman.

The rapture in the organization is entirely healed Everybody is for Dabney. J.

GOODNOW'S GOOD WISHES

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT H. I KIMBALL.

Superior Advantages of Tying up Capital in Other Than Store Property.

OFFICE ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY,
ATLANTA, August 17.

William Goodnow, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 16th with enclosures as stated is at hand. At this moment I have not time to write you a fitting reply to a letter so full of encouragement to myself and to the enterprise I have the honor to represent, and with so many sound practical suggestions in the interest of Atlanta I can only say now that I appreciate your interest in the factory and thank you heartily for every word and line of your letter no less than for the substantial aid by way of a check.

Your letter is of too much interest to the people of Atlanta to lie buried in my desk, and I beg permission of you to permit me to publish it.

Please reply and oblige.

With many thanks, and hoping your example may be followed by many, I am

Respectfully yours,
H. I. KIMBALL,
President.

ATLANTA, August 18th, 876.

H. I. KIMBALL, Esq., Dear Sir:—Your note of the 17th asking my consent to allow you to publish my personal letter to you is at hand. It contains some allusions to myself, and one of our merchants by name that I should not have made in a letter written for publication. It was written hastily for your encouragement but may present some matters Atlanta men cannot too soon act upon. If you think best you are at liberty to publish it together with this note of explanation. Yours truly,

WILLIAM GOODNOW.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1876.

H I. Kimball, Esq., president Atlanta cotton factory:

DEAR SIR—Since reading your letter of the 6th instant, published in the CONSTITUTION relative to the condition of the enterprise so important to the future of Atlanta, I have asked myself: "What can be done to meet your necessities?" and I am answered in my own mind by the further question: 'What can I do?"

In common with hundreds of others, I promised you my aid to assist you in carrying the enterprise through to a successful completion I cannot redeem that promise unless I respond to your appeal, and while I am of that class of stockholders to whom you say, "God bless you" We must still do something to keep you protected against the possibility of delay in the completion of the cotton factory. To fully redeem my promise and to further assure you of my faith in the enterprise, I herewith enclose you a check for the full amount of my unpaid subscription—adding to it another subscription of same amount as the original, with check to cover that amount in full also. I do this at no little sacrifice at this time. I believe there are in the list of stockholders many others who can do likewise.

I am astonished at the apathy of the citizens of Atlanta toward her manufacturing interests All over the city we see buildings in process of erection, for mercantile purposes, while "To Let" is to be seen on scores of those already built, but without occupants, and in our city hundreds of people out of employment but ready and willing to work. Why is this, and what is the remedy? Let me illustrate by comparison The dry goods house of Moore, Marsh & Co., with a capital of perhaps three hundred thousand dollars, furnishes employment to about twenty persons, ten probably with families averaging five persons—making all told sixty persons employed through the use of $300,000 apital, said employees requiring for their use ten houses and disbursing probably one thousand dollars per month. The Rolling Mill company, with the same amount of capital, employs 400 hands and on the same basis supports a population of 1,200 people against 60—requiring 200 houses, against 10—disbursing $20,000 per month against 1,000. Is not the comparison a fair one, and is it not applicable to all branches of merchandizing. By no means do I wish to convey the impression that the house referred to and all other solid merchants are not an honor to Atlanta and a part and parcel of her growth, strength and solidity, but just in proportion as we multiply our manufactories mercantile houses follow.

To my mind a strong argument in favor of increasing our manufacturing interest is this. In manufacturing the entire amount of capital is used directly in our midst. Raw material is purchased from home producers—wages are paid to home industry to us carrying the capital through the various channels at home instead of the large proportion being used to pay for purchases made north, east and west and, only the profit upon sales remaining to benefit Atlanta and Georgia. In individual capital first will be ready to embark in merchandizing, because it is a business of a portable character (so to speak) being easily and quickly converted into money.

Manufacturing, in the majority of cases, to prove successful requires a large capital and of necessity must be of a more permanent character but it carries with it elements and influences or the upbuilding and sustaining a town or city, far more potent than the same amount of money invested in any other shape. In our city are large numbers who own real estate both improved and unimproved from which they derive no income—is there any quicker or surer way to make it a paying investment than to help enterprises which of necessity, make their property productive? It is an old and I believe a true adage, that "The Lord helps those who help themselves." This is especially applicable to Atlanta to-day I have but just returned from the north where I spent a few days in presenting the advantages and opportunities offered in this city and state for the investment of capital in business, and in promises fair returns, and from all parties with whom I discussed this subject, I received substantially the same answer, viz: In any legitimate business that the people of Atlanta or Georgia will put their own money in good faith, we will put our's with it, but you must not ask us to put money into any enterprise until you first have shown your confidence by investing your own money. I am afraid the citizens of Atlanta do not fully appreciate their condition with reference to her future.

Our natural advantages are many; our growth in population has been wonderful, and while our citizens have reared palatial blocks residences, churches and school houses, they have neglected to foster and extend her manufacturing interests in the same proportion. When I came to Atlanta I came to stay, and the six years during which I have been a resident of this city, I believe that you will bear testimony that I have been no drone among the workers for the upbuilding of the industrial interests of Atlanta and Georgia. At all times, in all places and under all circumstances, I have pointed with pride to the standing of Atlanta among the cities of the nation, in point of order, exemption from crime and the unanimity with which her citizens labor to make her not only in name but in fact the banner city of the south. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that right now as a city we are on trial in the eyes of the commercial world, and if under any circumstances our citizens allow the cotton factory to suffer for want of the means paid which they are fully competent to render, the verdict will be, "weighed in the balance and found wanting." But that must not be, I believe will not be, for as soon as this factory is put in operation as it must be with home capital the Rubicon for Atlanta is passed and on the other side I see more and larger enterprises springing up.

I see "To let" gradually disappearing from our now vacant stores and dwelling; the idlers upon our streets and corners lessen in number, the whole atmosphere resounding with the hum of industry; good men coming from other sections of the country with their money and their enterprise to engage with us in the carrying forward of this grand work of which I believe the starting of the spindles will be the signal gun announcing that the corner stone is laid and the foundation is upon a rock.

I only intended in this letter to give you a word of encouragement by doing what I promised you I would when you commenced the work. Others must, and I trust will, help you much more than I have the ability. Do not be discouraged friend Kimball. Fifteen months ago I undertook to put the rolling mill in operation under much more discouraging circumstances than surround you and as I have never learned to say 'I can't," have succeeded beyond my own expectations and you may rest assured that ways and means will be provided and when the spindles commence to revolve their noise will be drowned by the exclamations of those whose interests you have so faithfully represented.

"Well done, good and faithful servant." Respectfully,

WILLIAM GOODNOW.

Home School.

Madame Sosnowski's home school, at Athens, is two well known to require anything but attention called to the advertisement, which will be found elsewhere. The school has a fine reputation.

Clayton County Congressional Convention.

JONESBORO, GA., Aug. 18, 1876.

Pursuant to the call of the democratic executive committee a large number of the democrats assembled at the court house for the purpose of selecting delegates to repre ent this county in the congressional convention soon to assemble in Griffin.

Judge M P Byington was called to the chair and J H Huie requested to act as secretary. On motion of J T Spence, esq., it was ordered that the election proceed by ballot and the chairman requested to appoint three tellers. The following gentlemen were appointed as tellers, viz. W H Kimball, James A Chambers and George Mansfield.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates and alternates to-wit: W B Stewart, and T A Ward, esq., delegates and Col. John L Doyal and Col. W L Waterson alternates.

On motion J T Spence, esq., a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The following is the report of the committee which was unanimously adopted:

We the undesigned committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That we the democracy of Clayton county in convention assembled most sincerely approve of and endorse the platform adopted by the national democratic convention at St. Louis; believing as we do that a long era of peace, prosperity and happiness to the American people will be consequent upon the triumph of the principles therein enunciated.

2nd, That we hail with delight the action of our party in placing before the American people as our standard bearer for the presidency of the United States the Hon Samuel J. Tilden of the state of New York; and for the Vice presidency, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of the state of Indiana; and hereby pledge our united efforts to secure their election.

3d. That we earnestly endorse the nomination of that true and tried patriot and statesman Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt for governor of Georgia and pledge him our earnest support in the present canvass.

4t. That having watched with unfeigned pleasure and delight, the action of our present representative in congress the Hon. Milton A. Candler, we most cordially approve of and endorse his course, believing that the best interest of the democratic party and of the people of the 5th congressional district, cannot be more effectually advanced than by returning him for a second term. We therefore pledge him the support of the democratic party of Clayton county, and hereby instruct our delegates to use their utmost endeavors to secure his nomination.

5th. That we urge upon the democracy of this county, the importance of prompt and united action in the selection of candidates for representative in the legislature; and that we bitterly decry and discountenance nything like independent candidates and bolters when the party shall have fairly spoken though the re established organ, the executive committee.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting together with a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Atlanta CONSTITUTION and Times and the Jonesboro News for publication.

JAMES T. SPENCE, Chm'n.
DR. W. H. HEIDT,
A. P. ADAMSON,
COL. J. S. DOYL,
JOHN M. HUIE,

On motion of Jas. A. Davis meeting then adjourned sine die.

M. P. BYINGTON Cham'n.
J. M. HUIE, Secretary.
Aug. 18, 1876.

A Sick Author.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The condition of R. H. Newell, better known in literary circles as Orpheus C. Kerr, yesterday morning appeared to be precarious, and doubts were entertained as to his living many hours.

—If the ladies of the period are as just as they are beautiful, they will contribute something towards the monument of King Canute. He was the person who originally ordered the tide back.

BEDLAM BROKE LOOSE.

JACKSON STIRS UP MARKHAM'S MENAGERIE.

An Endorsement Obtained Under Difficulties.

Last night there was a riotous and disorderly assemblage gathered at the city hall. It was supposed to be a meeting of the Fulton county Hayes and Wheeler club, as Josiah Sherman occupied the chairman's seat and W. L Clarke the secretary's place. But it was circulated yesterday pretty generally among the members of the club that there would be no meeting, as it was the regular night for the meeting of council. Consequently, as the call of the roll showed, there were but few members of the club out.

Col James Atkins addressed the crowd, advocating peace and united action. He told them if they would make sure of offices they must harmonize. The democrats, he said, if they got in power, would go back to the old order of things as it far as was possible. If what republicans claim to be true of democrats the right of the elective franchise to the colored man was the greatest of curses to the country. Before the war representation was based on three-fifths of the population and three negroes out of five were represented by white men. Now, all the colored men are represented by democrats There were 50,000 colored and 30 000 white republican voters in the state to 100,000 democrats. How many republican members of congress and members of the legislature are there? United action would lead to victory.

At the close of the speech, Col. S. A. Darnell offered a resolution endorsing the nominations of Jonathan Norcross for governor and William Markham for congress, and called the previous question upon their passage.

George McKinney endeavored in vain to be heard in opposition to the call for the previous question.

Bob Yancey called lustily for "rotten eggs"—we suppose to disinfect the room of the strong smell the heat was germinating.

Quite an animated debate sprung up between Jesse W. Jackson, A. E. Buck and S. A. Darnell, on the right of debate under a call of the previous question.

The chairman bringing his fist down with energy on the stand remarked, 'I lament this most woefully."

A E Buck rose to his feet and said "you have no right sir, to lament."

Jesse W Jackson moved to adjourn. The chairman declared the motion carried, when Mr Darnell denied it, and demanded that the call for the previous question be put.

Jesse W Jackson made the point that there was not a quorum of the club present, and called for a call of the roll.

A division was called for, and the motion to adjourn was lost by a large majority.

Jesse W Jackson moved to lay the resolution on the table. He said that the resolution to endorse Markham had no business in the club. His nomination was a fraud, and over 2,000 republican voters in Fulton county would not vote for him.

His nomination was bought by pop-skull whiskey and money. There were but four counties in the convention legally represented, and the men who made the nomination were so drunk they didn't know their heads from a mash tub "I know the nomination was obtained by fraud." The passage of the resolution will get up divisions that never can be healed.

Mr. Darnell renewed his call for the previous question.

G. McKinney made strenuous efforts to be heard, but could not obtain the floor.

The call for the previous question was sustained when Mr. Jackson rose and moved to adjourn, as there were not fifty members present, the requisite number to form a quorum.

A E Black said that sustaining the call for the the previous question passed the resolution.

Jesse W Jackson again demanded that the roll of members be called to ascertain if a quorum was present

Mr Darnell made the point that the roll could not be called pending a vote.

The chairman ruled that it could be called.

Mr Darnell appealed from the decision of the chair.

Jesse W Jackson said it would be violating the constitution of the club to proceed without a quorum.

W L Clarke insisted that business done without a quorum would not be binding on the members of the club.

Mr Darnell then withdrew his appeal.

Mr Jackson called upon the men who had sticks and set with their mouths open, to keep silence They were bought up by Markham's popskull whisky and money. The president of the first ward club protested against the choking off of members

Here an animated discussion ensued as to whether the members should vote as their names were called.

Finally the roll was called, and 28 voted for sustaining the call of the previous question and 5 against—17 less than a quorum voting.

Another rich scene occurred, Mr Darnell insisting that a vote on the resolutions should be had, and Mr Jackson that there was no club Mr. Sherman decided that there being no quorum present he would adjourn and vacate his seat.

A E Buck mounted the stand and called Markham's mob to order, the club having adjourned. J B Fuller, colored, was called to the chair.

William Markham made a few remarks, insisting that his nomination was fair and that the convention was legal.

A rich episode occurred about this time. The side lights were turned off. Some one in the audience cried out "I saw Jackson do it." Mr. Jackson mounted a bench and surveying the crowd asked. "Who said I did it." Not a sound was heard or even a whisper in response

A E Buck moved the adoption of the resolution endorsing Norcross and Markham, which prevailed by a small vote.

Mr A E Buck said he regretted to hear allusion made to Howard Horton as the gentleman recently on the chain gang He trusted the members of the club would not indulge in it.

And the mob disperded.

Kimball House Arrivals.

AUGUST, 21, 1876.

G Fuchs, T J Messick, New York; M P Reese, Washington; M Margires, N C; Col O A Nelson, Dawson; S E Howell, Nashville, Tenn; E E Brown, Jr, Macon, Ga; B F Williamson, S C; A S Pendleton, Philadelphia; T J Guthin, Louisville, Ky; Henry Otis, wife and son, N O; N Hunkaster, N O; S B Webb, Richmond, V; W H Moore, Augusta, Ga; G W Byington, Griffin; J W Fowler, Macon, Langdon Borrie, Rome, Ga; Clement Sansay, J L Lathrop, Savannah; H A Brahe, Augusta; S Levy, Eufaula, Ala; H H Jones wife and daughter, Macon, Ga; Ed Fisson, St. Louis, I M & S R R, Chattanooga, Tenn; A Matthews, Charleston, S C; Col J M Pace, Ga; T R Gould, New York; Col G W Adair, city; R H Kelson, F M Gray, Tennessee; W B Price, W F Price, Cleveland, Ohio; M P Reese, Washington, Ga; G W Tunstall, Mobile, Ala; A Omberg, Louisville, Ky; C Pickett, Eaton, Ala; G A Millard, Louisville, Ky.

An Intellectual Nobleman.

London Letter to N. Y. World.

Viscount Tarbat was married yesterday. I offered to make a bet with a friend of ours that he (the noble Tarbat) would forget all about the married engagement when the time came to compose it—time, place and person. But I fancy he was put carefully under lock and key for the fortnight preceding the happy day, and thus he turned up all right yesterday morning, as fresh as if he had just come from spending an evening with "Uncle Sam" and the rest of you at John Sutherland's. The young lady whom he has married is a great beauty and, I am told, is very clever. But her husband will never find it out.

BEELZEBUB'S BRETHREN.

RAPES, HANGINGS, FAILURES, ETC., ETC.

A Kentucky Murderer Hanged—A Fiendish Attempt to Throw off a Train Having on Board One Hundred Passengers.

Telegram to the Constitution.

Worthily Lynched.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 20.—Sam Camden, a negro who was arrested on a charge of rape, was taken from the Barbersville jail by a body of masked men this morning and hanged.

Another of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—James Bowman, register clerk in the postoffice here, formerly member of the legislature, has been arrested upon a charge of robbing the mails.

A Fine Bank.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The ten cents' saving bank of this city was placed in the assignees' hands, the deposits having been reduced $1,550 by bad investments.

Refunding the Cash.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—Ex-county Treasurer Cartright, of Luzerne county, who was convicted a short time ago of embezzlement, has refunded to the state $19,868.

Served Him Right.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Two young men named Henry Smith and Elias Hammond, were in jail at Owenton, Owen county, Ky., for the murder of Robert Martin, a highly respectable citizen, of Owen county. They were taken from the jail about 2 o'clock Saturday morning by a band of 40 masked men and hanged. The act is generally approved.

Attempted Train Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The report of the attempted train robbery on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Concord Bluffs railroad a few days ago, proves to have been a hoax.

A Failure.

LONDON, August 21.—Jas and Lewis Frazer & Co. suspended—liabilities unknown.

FIENDISH WORK.

Attempt to Wreck a Train With 100 Passengers.

Telegram to the Constitution.

ROCHESTER, August 21.—Last night an attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis express train a few miles east of this city near Lincoln creek bridge. The embankment at this point is 75 feet high and a rail was placed in such a manner as to make an absolute certainty that the whole train would go over it. Fortunately a man walking on the track discovered the men at work and notified a farmer living near who succeeded in stopping the train just in time by swinging a red lantern. About 100 passengers were on board of the train.

POLITICAL PUNGENCIES.

SURVEYING THE FIELD FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Congressional Nominations—Gov. Chamberlain Issues a Masterly Manifesto About Judge Whipper.

Telegram to The Constitution.

Whipper's Case.

COLUMBIA, August 21.—Gov. Chamberlin has issued a proclamation regarding a threatening effort of the negro Whipper to take possession of the Charleston judgeship by force. The governor says any such attempt by W. J. Whipper and those who may aid and abet him will be treated by me not only as in lawless and riotous disturbance of the public peace but also as an outrage upon the judicial authority not to be tolerated in a civilized country. He warns the law officers to oppose Whipper's pretentions promptly and vigorously, and says if they fail to do so he will at once organise a sufficient force of state constabulary under his own direction and control to support the authority of the right judge.

A Mustang in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The new naval appropriation bill provides for a reduction of one thousand men in the enlisted force of the navy. In order to carry out this reduction it will be necessary to put some of the larger vessels out of commission and supply their places with smaller ones, as it is the desire of the secretary to keep the present number of vessels on foreign stations and not jeopardise the American interests abroad for the want of naval vessels to protect them. The first change in pursuance of this policy will be in the flagship of the European station, the Franklin having been ordered home. Her place will be supplied by the Trenton, one of the new class of sloops now being prepared for s

Daily Constitution

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june2—dtf

THE Dahlonega Advertiser reports almost daily discoveries of rich deposits in northeast Georgia. A mica mine that is paying handsomely, was discovered a short time ago near Gainesville.

THE Clay county convention shows how the two-thirds rule sometimes operates. It prevented a nomination for representative, and the convention was compelled to adjourn to a day in September.

THE burning of the Oconee bridge at Milledgeville is a serious loss. A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says the county will not probably erect a new bridge "for some years," and an old-style ferry boat carries passengers across the bridgeless stream.

MR. CHARLES LEE, who was nominated for surveyor of customs at Augusta, was one of the unlucky nine who were not confirmed during the first session of this congress. Mr. Joseph Shepherd, who was nominated for collector of customs at St. Mary's, was another member of the unhappy band.

THE Houston Home Journal says "the tone of the public feeling in the district seems to point to the re-nomination of Mr. Candler." The Fort Valley Mirror openly favors Mr. Candler's re-nomination, and these two papers are the only ones that are published in Houston county. This seems to indicate that Houston will cast its vote for Mr. Candler, thus giving him two-thirds of the convention.

We hope the managers of next Friday's primary election will see that it is fairly conducted, and especially that no repeating is done. Those who are opposed to this simple and direct plan of bringing out a complete expression of the voters' preferences would seize upon any unfairness in the coming election to decoy the plan in the future. The managers and the executive committee will be held to a strict accountability, and they should adopt all necessary safeguards against fraud, and see that they are enforced.

OATS.

The editor of the Columbus Times attended the late agricultural convention at Gainesville, and he gives the impressions he there gathered on what promises to be the *rescue* crop of the south—oats. He says he never knew so large an assembly more unanimous on one subject than the convention was in the conviction that oats are to be a great agent in the restoration of the farming prosperity of the south. Numbers of the members had marvellous reports to make of the grain yield of their oat fields this year, and of the surprise they experienced in finding that their horses or mules, when fed on oats exclusively, did fully as well, if not better, than when fed on corn or fodder.

After giving the favorable experience of several practical agriculturists, the Times add that there is no doubt that the Gainesville meeting got up quite a *revival* in the economy of planting oats, and that greatly increased areas of this grain will be planted during the coming fall and winter.

FACT AND COMMENT.

FRANK BLAIR used to say that Grant would never leave the White house alive. Was it a prophecy?

IT consoles the New Orleans Republican that Charley Ross will soon be big enough to find himself.

GALLANT Phil Sheridan still flits about the telegraph office in Chicago and makes the savage Sioux tremble.

GRANT has resolved to elect Hayes by the bayonet. What are the people going to do about it?

THE government will hereafter be found at the summer capital, until recalled to Washington to attend to outrage business.

THE full score of Wagner's opera "Der Ring des Nibelungen" has been published. It contains 1 831 pages, and has an average of 25 or 30 staves on a page.

TILDEN and Hendricks' letters are acknowledged to be "hard and soft"—hard on the ring-thieves and corruptionists, and soft on the laboring tax-payers of the land.

SITTING BULL'S maiden name is Tutunka Kyotunka. He is 46 years of age, has dark brown hair, gray eyes, and is five feet nine inches in height. By his intimate cronies he is called Hunkiahne, or the slow one.

EX-GOV. LETCHER, who has been ill for a long time from an attack of paralysis, has so far recovered his health that he will again take an active part in politics.

OLD Commodore Vanderbilt is leading the public fast such a dance as Charles O'Connor did. It's very hard on the poor reporters, who sit all night long on the doorsteps of the commodore's mansion waiting for him to kick the bucket.

THIS is the talk of four voters out of every five you meet: "I go for a change—things cannot be worse, and may be better—a party in power so long as the present gets corrupt, and we must have a change."—New Haven Register

EVERY body knows that Daniel Webster died in 1852 - twenty-four years ago—and every body knows that there was a Mrs Daniel Webster, but few know, though, that Mrs Webster, now eighty-five years old, is still alive and is living with Mr Robert Edgar, a relative of hers, in the city of New York.

INDIAN customs seem to be reaching east. Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Wife came home late at night and crawled under the bed, but was persuaded to leave his reservation and become one of the infirm old Sore-Heads—Norwich Bulletin.

THE board of trustees of the Peabody fund has appropriated $9,000 to the Nashville normal school for this year, and will support in whole or in part, students from other states who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in this school. It is reported that the trustees intend to make it the chief normal school of the southwest.

A group of democrats were discussing politics and lauding Tilden. "He must 'conquer, gentlemen," said one of the number. 'Look at his monogram. You can 'make nothing of it but victory: 'In lite '"nitet'—every letter in his name." 'Pshaw!" said another, "the 'd' is lacking; "supply 'Del.' 'In Del lite nitet.' It is God's 'strife he leads."—Charleston News

RANDALL'S REASONING.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Reducing the Expenditures by About Thirty Millions in Spite of Republican Opposition—An Impartial Exhibit of the Work in Behalf of Retrenchment and Reform.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—On submitting the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill to-day, Mr. RANDALL, (Dem., Pa.) spoke as follows on the democratic policy of retrenchment:

MR. SPEAKER: Before the final adjournment of a protracted and laborious session, it is proper to review our action concerning appropriations from the public treasury to carry on the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. In the discharge of this task I am sensible of no other motive than that there shall be a complete and impartial exhibit of the work in behalf of retrenchment and reform which we set out to do, and the difficulties and opposition which met us at every step in the interest of those who saw in any reduction of the public expenditure loss to them of salary or place, notwithstanding there was consequent advantage to the taxpayers, and the efficiency of the governmental administration was in no degree impaired. We were met at the very threshold by the inexorable alternative of reducing expenditures to a just and economical basis, or by allowing appropriations to be made at the same figures of previous years, with increased taxation; and this latter it was our plighted faith and solemn duty to prevent in behalf of the great body of the people, borne down by a heavy load of taxation, and who were further distressed beyond measure by derangement and misfortune in every avenue of agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial activity. To this end, every item of public expense, whether large or small, was subjected to the severest scrutiny, and an inspection of every bureau and department of the government undertaken, without parallel, I believe, for a quarter of a century. The committee on appropriations gave this work their most earnest attention. It required incessant labor and much patience. Arrayed against us were all those whose favorite selfish schemes were to be frustrated for the public good; eager and greedy corporations who sought to fatten from the public purse, place hunters and place holders, and the friends and partisans of all, high or low, who were in any way to be affected by reduction, and especially by the marked unwillingness on all hands, by chiefs of bureaus and heads of departments, to agree to any withdrawal of their official patronage. But we had the comforting assurance that we had behind us the people who demanded that their burdens should be lightened by practical and necessary reductions, and thus consoled us oftentimes in the discharge of our imperative public duty, when we found ourselves compelled to deny appropriations to the extent desired for objects dearly cherished by our constituents.

REMOVING AN OBSTRUCTION TO REFORM.

The majority of this house of representatives was elected to reform manifold abuses of administration, and when we assembled in December last that reform element assumed full authority in this hall, and obtained partial control over public expenditures. The first difficulty which presented itself to the execution of the trust confided to us was the existence of a rule in the house which prevented the repeal, or even modification of any law as to appropriations, upon any appropriation bill, unless two-thirds of the members assented thereto, which number the majority did not have. The construction which had been given to that rule allowed amendments to increase compensation to officers, clerks, and employees, but adroitly prevented, as out of order, any reduction whatever. To overcome this obstruction, a proposition was submitted to so change the rule as to allow the incorporation into appropriation bills of such legislation, which, being germane, retrenched expenditures, thus making a complete revolution in the operation of the rule, and turning legislative action in this house from extravagance into the better and safer direction of economy. That charge for the purpose I have indicated was vigorously resisted by the republican side of the house for the reason that, composing as they did and do, more than one-third of its members, no amendments changing existing laws could be made or put upon an appropriation bill except when such amendments increased salaries, as under the old practice two-thirds were required to suspend the rules to allow the majority to vote even on such amendments and that two-thirds, as I have already stated, the minority in the house could at anytime refuse. Without such a change any and all efforts on the part of the house to reduce the expenditures of the government would have been as the idle wind. Here stood the republican members of more than one-third to prevent and obstruct any such reduction, with a senate, as we afterwards found, even more determined in its purpose. Finally through the agency of the committee on rules, we secured a report of the alteration so much desired, and the house adopted it by a majority composed exclusively of democrats. Almost all the reductions we have accomplished have followed as the result of the first step for it opened the way.

THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

It must not be forgotten that when congress assembled the country was prostrated in all the essentials which go to make the people prosperous, contented and happy. Many of our manufacturing establishments were closed, and most of those still running were working only a portion of the time. Commerce languished, agriculture went unrewarded, and a feeling of distrust widely prevailed, causing capital to be unusually cautious. Almost all new enterprises were abandoned, and labor, then as now seeking employment, was to the extent of its activity inadequately remunerative. Our duty in such a condition of affairs was too plain to be mistaken. It was to lop off at once, and resolutely, every extravagant and unnecessary expense. This we have partially accomplished, and in a manner which will in no degree cripple the administration in its legitimate functions. But to secure even this partial result without producing friction has required long and patient examination, investigation and study.

A further plan of procedure adopted was to reduce ten per cent. all salaries over $1,200, and provide a reduction in the force of clerks and employees twenty per cent. These two provisions if fully adopted, would have secured a much larger reduction of appropriations, and the discharge of all supernumerary clerks and employees, of which there are still a large number. The house considered this not an unreasonable reduction in amount under the circumstances. But this reduction has almost wholly failed because of the obstinacy of the senate, and the senate conferees in relation thereto. A reduction in the number of clerks and employees has been only partially realized, as the house conferees were forced to yield a part of their recommendations. It will surprise many when they learn the fact that as many as one hundred thousand persons receive pay from the federal treasury. In order that no harm should possibly come from reduction of force, we directed the attention of the executive officers of the government to the existing law in reference to the hours of labor required from the clerks and employees. It is to be found in section 162 of the revised statutes, as follows:

SEC. 162. From the first day of October to the first day of April, in each year, all the bureaus in the state, war treasury, navy, postoffice departments and in the general land office, least eight hours in each day; and from the first shall be open for the transaction of the public business day of April until the first day of October in each year, at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law.

Heretofore clerks have been required to devote six hours a day to the service of the government. Recently, on the coming in of the democratic house, by orders to the bureaus, that time has been extended to seven hours. If, however the terms of the law are adhered to, more actual hours of service will be secured under the reduced number of clerks and employees agreed upon than we have now with the present extensive force.

Again, Mr. Speaker, as a natural result of the prostration of business, the revenues of the government have diminished to an alarming extent, and the warning held out to us was one not to be disregarded, as it might turn out in the coming fiscal year that the reduction would be so great that the revenues would fall below the amount required to meet the expenditures of the government. In this emergency, it was absolutely essential to provide for reduction of expenses rather than entail any increase of our interest bearing debt, or any addition to our present taxation. Nay, more; if the full measure of reductions recommended had been acceded to by the republican minority in this house, and the majority in the senate, then, even with a full revenue, the internal and other taxes could have been reduced to an extent of say $10,000,000, with comparative safety.

I shall now proceed to an examination of the several appropriation bills, in order of date as they were enacted into law.

THE SAVING IN PENSIONS.

Appropriations last year, $30,000,000; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $29,533,500; recommendation of the house committee on appropriations, $29,533,500; house passed $29,533,500; senate committee recommended $29,533 500; Senate passed $29,533,500; law as finally enacted, $29,533,500. The respective committees of the two houses and both houses of congress agreed in the amount to be appropriated for pensions, which was in full as indicated by the estimate. A pleasant incident in connection with this appropriation was the fact of its being, in committee and in the house, in charge of a member of the committee, Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, formerly an officer in the confederate army and a member of the confederate congress. Such exhibitions give the denial to the political charge that the leading men of the south still bear any hostility to the union, for he was scrupulous in seeing that no pensioner of the union suffered in the least degree. Many reforms are imperatively needed in connection with the distribution of pensions. The committee on pensions recommended the transfer of the pension bureau from the interior department to the war department, where it formerly was, as appears by their report, for reasons, among others, as follows:

Pension agencies which now cost annually $448,000, the committee on pensions report could be dispensed with, and twenty efficient clerks, divided equally among the four classes of clerks known to the law, at a cost of $30,000, could do the work as efficiently and with less delay than now occurs. The work, if under the war department could be done in the main by the retired officers of the army with one-half pay in addition to the present retired pay of such officers, and the amount of pay saved would be quite one-half. At present more than one-half is done at the surgeon-general's and adjutant-general's offices. Both these bureaus now employ one hundred and sixteen persons on this work, and an equal number of additional clerks, if duties were transferred to the war department, to-wit, 232 clerks in all would be ample; whereas the present force in the pension bureau is over 400; nearly 300 over what economy and necessity require.

The character of the work is in a measure judicial, requiring legal knowledge; and yet last year 128 employees were discharged and ninety-six new appointments made—putting out experienced clerks and substituting for such men ignorant and inefficient persons in their stead. This was done mainly for political considerations. The truth is, as the evidence establishes, the bureau is run as a political machine. Two clerks of the national republican congressional committee of last year were entered on the pension roll and paid from pension funds.

The war and pension departments being separate, there was required last year 56,000 duplicates of rolls from these two offices, requiring transmission by mail and messenger, which might all have been done in the same office. The fact is, the delays now incident to applications for pensions or increase of pensions, arise almost entirely from these separations of duty, causing years of delay to those least able to bear procrastination, and those, too, who never ought to be subjected to such annoyances and privations.

I will allude to another abuse, and then leave this branch of my subject. The finance division of the pension bureau can be dispensed with altogether, employing forty-eight clerks. This is set forth in Mr. Clark's testimony. In reply to a question whether that division ought not to be lopped off, he said: If the work in the auditor's office was up to date the work in the finance division would be useless. There cannot, therefore, be a reasonable doubt as to the economy to be gained, and the general propriety of the transfer.

DEFICIENCIES.

Appropriations last year $4,703 699-13; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $2,723,471.79; recommended by house committee on appropriations, $662,315 07; house passed $671,486.74; senate recommended $840,-831 27; senate passed $840,831.27; the law as finally enacted $816,723 56.

I believe these deficiencies are less than usual and heretofore, because of the knowledge by the departments that a democratic house was to be in authority, this year, notice having been given last year by the then democratic minority of the forty-third congress that the practice of allowing large deficiencies would not be countenanced. The departments are, however, entitled to partial credit, for their estimates of deficiency this year were considerably less than heretofore. The same rigid rule will be again applied, and the departments must govern themselves accordingly.

$3 000,000 SAVED ON FORTIFICATIONS.

Appropriations last year, $850,000; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $3,400,000; recommendations of house committee on appropriations, $315,000; house passed $315,000; senate committee recommended $315,000; senate passed $315,000; the law as finally enacted, $315,000.

This was a large comparative reduction, but I believe no material interests will suffer therefrom, either in respect to our fortifications or as to experiments to be made in the trial of armament or torpedoes. The largest sized guns of our recent war are now considered ineffective. Earth works experience has shown to be the best protection against artillery on land or ironclads on water. The sums so lavishly expended since the war have not brought any adequate returns in these respects. In the past ten years, up to and including this year ending June 30, 1876, we appropriated for these purposes more than $13,000,000, a large amount of which could as well have been saved by the same character of reductions which we have made this year.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Naval service appropriation last year, $17,001,006.40; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $20,-871, 666.40; recommendations of house committee on appropriations, $12,808,-655.40; house passed $12,432,855.40. Senate committee recomended $16,-167,855.40; senate passed $14,857,855 40. The law as finally enacted, $12, 740,-355.40.

The appropriations for the naval establishment are largely reduced. It is a branch of the service where large saving can be prudently made. I need not allude at length to the sums heretofore expended and the manner of their expenditure. The department in its management, has been thoroughly examined into by a committee of this house and their findings are in print, which render a further criticism in this connection unnecessary. These reduced appropriations come up to the full measure of recommendations by the naval committee.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Postoffice appropriations last year, $8,376,205; department estimate for the year ending June 30, 1877, $8,431,-602 99; amount recommended by house committee on appropriations, $2,680,906; amount passed the house, $3,430,906; amount recommended by senate committee on appropriations, $7,586,647; amount passed senate, $7,-288,647; the law, as finally enacted, $5,967,498.

The reductions in this act arise mainly from the cutting off of the salaries of the higher class of postmasters, which have been confessedly too high, and the reduction of 10 per cent. on the amounts to be paid to the railroads for the transportation of mails, among which is what is known as the "fast mail." An erroneous impression prevails as to this latter service. The fast mails were not provided for by law. Speed was not taken into consideration in determining the compensation. Weight and the number of postal cars were and are the elements in fixing the pay to railroads. This extra line was first established less than a year ago, by throwing an increase in the quantity of mail matter on these principal roads, thus increasing the number of postal cars, and, with additional weight, causing an increased amount of payment to special roads. The compensation as fixed by act of March, 1873, was a very great increase over former rates. Prior to that time, $375 per mile on all lines was the maximum rate. Under that act the pay on some lines was increased to $705 per mile per year, and on the fast lines as high as $1,016 per mile per year.

This congress has reduced the rates for railroad service generally 10 per cent., which is a moderate reduction. The compensation on star lines and steamboat service has been reduced far more than 10 per cent since March, 1873; in fact, from 10 to 30 per cent. The amount paid before the passage of the act of March, 1873, was considered high even for that period. The reduced price of every commodity which goes into the cost of running a railroad is far greater than 10 per cent. These roads have reduced the compensation to their employees, and together with a general shrinkage of values, it goes to show that the amount now fixed is comparatively higher than it was at the time the former rate was agreed to.

The postoffice appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1876, raised the rates of postage on third-class mail matter, so as to take it from the mails and give the monopoly of its transportation to the express companies, while at the same time the postage on newspapers was doubled. The latter imposition has been removed by the legislation of this year, but the first still remains a burden upon the people in behalf of the express companies, and is estimated as worth to those companies half a million of dollars per annum in increased receipts from transportation of merchandise, &c. The house at every opportunity sought to accomplish full repeal of both provisions, but the senate was obdurate, and refused to concede the repeal of the merchandise portion of the act.

THE REDUCTION IN ARMY EXPENSES.

Appropriations last year, $27,933,830; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $33,348,748 50; recommendation of house committee on appropriations, $23,155,077.12; house passed, $23,179,819.52; Senate committee recommended, $27,717,877.20; senate passed, $27,715,877.20; the law as finally enacted, $25,987, 167.90.

The army appropriation act does not show that extent of reduction which we intended and had reason to hope we should obtain at the opening of the session, because of our Indian troubles, and because of the determination of the administration to keep a large force in the south. The house bill fixed the army at 22,000 soldiers relatively divided between the three arms of the service, and sought in addition to reduce the compensation of certain officers which were deemed disproportionate and too high. The manner of payment of these compensations is in some respects highly objectionable, rendering it almost impossible to compute with accuracy the pay received by officers in the army. The senate was resolute against all these changes and the house was compelled to yield.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Appropriation last year, $26,644,-350.09; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $32,560,475 29; amount recommended by house committee on appropriations, $14,857,326 54; senate committee recommended $18,501,601.24; senate passed $19,956,-496.99; the law as finally enacted, $16,-357,905.47. This act, which covers the sundry expenses of the government, is that upon which it is attempted to engraft all doubtful schemes and unnecessary expenses, which to any other general appropriation bill would be ruled out of order as not germane. In reference to this particular act the president of the United States saw fit, although approving the same, to send a message condemning the character of our reductions. I propose now and here, with due respect to the chief magistrate, to inquire into the justice of his criticisms. In the first place he says:

"Notably among the first class is the reduction in ordinary annual appropriations for the revenue cutter service, to the prejudice of the custom revenue."

This criticism is completely refuted by a plain statement of the facts, which show that the amount appropriated is in excess of the amount expended in the revenue cutter service during the last fiscal year. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, were $842,000, and the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1877, $874,-891, the latter exceeding the former more than $30,000. Next as to the amount given to continue the signal service. This service cost last year nearly a million dollars. It has grown to be an immense bureau, in its workings, and we think it is extravagantly conducted. It draws its resources from three appropriation bills—the legislative, the army, and the sundry civil—and aggregates, as stated, $1,000,000. We are advised by the manager of the Western Union telegraph company that they can perform the same service with equal satisfaction to the public for one-half the money, and he is quite willing to undertake it at that reduction. This, we understand, is also the opinion of many officers heretofore in charge of the war department. Our reductions, in view of this statement, have been very moderate, amounting to $100,000 in the general expense provided for in the sundry civil bill, and of only fifty enlisted men in the army for this corps. At some of the stations the employees numbered as high as seven, and by careful revision of the force at the several stations this reduction of fifty men will hardly be felt.

The criticism as to the merits evidently arose from want of knowledge of the amounts appropriated in the several bills. It would have been seen by examination that the amount appropriated for running the mints and assay offices was fully up to the necessities of the country, even taking into consideration the increased expense for coining subsidiary silver recently authorized by law in substitution of fractional currency.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Now as to the objection urged to reduction of appropriations for the construction of public buildings throughout the country, and the building for the state, war, and navy departments, in the city of Washington. The policy which guided the house was to make appropriations this year for no building the construction of which had not yet been commenced, and in making appropriations for those already begun to give a sufficient sum to finish and furnish those of smaller size, such as the custom house at New Orleans, the custom house and postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., the custom house and postoffice at Port Huron, Michigan, the custom house and postoffice at Parkersburgh, W. Va., the court house and postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., and the custom house and postoffice at Rockland, Me., giving the balance, which we deemed wise to appropriate in a moderate degree, to the larger structures, so as to go on with the work slowly. The appropriation is two millions less than last year, when the appropriations for public buildings, new and old, were unusually extravagant.

As to the appropriation for a new structure for the state, war, and navy departments in the city of Washington it was under the same rule. The expenditures for this structure are made an exception, all the others being under the supervising architect of the treasury department, while this is under an engineer of the army, Gen. O. E. Babcock.

For the repairs and preservation of navy yards we gave $100,000, against $500,000 last year. We deemed that, for the legitimate purpose of repairs, proper at the different navy yards and stations, and the preservation of the same $100 000 is adequate; and believe the half million heretofore given was diverted to other purposes not properly chargeable to this particular service.

In reference to armories and arsenals the reduction, except in one or two instances of no small amount, were those recommended by the late secretary of war, Mr. Taft, in his communication to congress revising the estimates of his predecessor.

In regard to the judicial expenses of the government, reduction was made upon the recommendation of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, and justified after thorough investigation by exposure of the most outrageous frauds upon the government, perpetrated by marshals and other United States officers, the most flagrant of which were in the states of Arkansas and North Carolina. The justice and propriety of this reduction are undoubted.

The president further complained that we had impaired the efficiency of the lighthouse service. Reference to figures shows the complaint to be without foundation. The appropriation last year was $1,999,000, and for this year $2,018,600, the appropriation for this year being nearly $20,000 over that of last year. Appropriations for lighthouses, beacons and fog lights were made after consultation with the proper officer having that service in charge, and we gave a sum sufficient, as we were advised, for all that was absolutely necessary during the fiscal year. There were some which were desirable, for which we did not make appropriation, but they were not such as we thought to be demanded now.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations for the District of Columbia are generally included in this act, and I need not stop to give the reason why we sought to be cautious in whatever we did. Past experience has shown such profligacy in the management of the affairs in this district that common justice to the people required we should surround all our appropriations with every possible safeguard. We authorized an advance from the treasury of the United States of the money necessary to meet the interest on the public debt of the district for the entire fiscal year, thus preventing any default of prompt payment like that which has occurred, although a portion of the debt had been reported by a committee of this house to have been illegally contracted. We also appropriated for the various charities and charitable institutions within the district; authorized the repaving of Pennsylvania avenue, a proportionate share of the expenses to be borne by the government; provided for the payment of one-half of the expenses of the police and board of health; and, besides, allowed the government of the district to increase the temporary debt to the extent of over $400,000, so that no embarrassment should or is likely to occur. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1875, amounted to $2,-962,251.11, almost all of which was exclusively for the benefit of the people of the district.

The implied statement of the president that the aggregate appropriations of the sundry civil bill are in amount not more than 65 per cent of those heretofore made should command approbation rather than censure.

The appropriation for public printing and binding we reduce largely on the recommendation of the committee on printing of this house, which established the fact of gross abuse and extravagance in the administration of that office. The amount given last year was $1,665,507 66. The amount asked for the current year, was $2,-296,066 86; the amount allowed this year under advice of the committee on printing, is $1,133,737.50—about half a million dollars less than the appropriation last year. The report of this committee, to which I have alluded, clearly establishes the fact that this sum should have been sufficient to have done the work last year if the proper prices had been paid for material and the running expenses had been rightfully adjusted.

For the support of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers we gave the exact amount asked, $668,733 44.

The appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1868, were $5,307,191 38. In 1870 they had crept up to $9,976,228 81. In 1872 they further advanced to $24,161,773 86. Finally, in 1874, they reached the enormous amount of $32,186,129. In 1875, when the distress in the country became so prevalent it could no longer pass unheeded, even in a republican house of representatives, we find there was a small reduction from $32,186,129 to $27,009,744 81; in 1876 to $26,644,-350. We have reduced the sundry civil expenses this year below the appropriation of last year $10,441,780, appropriating only about one-half the amount appropriated in 1874, being a reduction of about $16,000,000.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Appropriations last year, $364,740; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $437,470; amount recommended by house committee on appropriation, $231,241; amount passed the house, $259,231; senate committee recommended, $308,841; senate passed, $308,841; the law as finally enacted, $290,065.

There was in controversy between the two houses the question of compensation to professors at West Point. The house deemed that in some instances, being over $6,000 per annum, they were higher than for similar services in civil life, especially when we take into consideration the fact that these professors without encountering any of the privations, hardships, and dangers of army life are, when they reach a condition of impaired usefulness, placed upon the retired list, and receive three-quarters of their pay at the time they are retired. The senate demanded that the question of this reduction should be remitted to the commission created to inquire into the reorganization of the army, and the house was compelled to accede thereto.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

River and harbor appropriations last year, $6,643,517.50; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, 14,301,100; amount recommended by house committee on appropriations, $5,872,850; amount passed the house, $5,871,850; senate committee recommended $4,993,000; senate passed $5,-000,000; the law as finally enacted, $5,-000,000.

This bill was not made up by the committee on appropriations, and therefore I have not that full knowledge which would warrant me in speaking of its details in comparison with previous bills with the same certainty that I am able to do concerning the eleven other appropriation bills. It is, however a large reduction on the amount appropriated last year for the same purpose, and an immense reduction, as will be seen by the foregoing figures, upon the estimates of the department.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Appropriations last year, $5,300,-554.55; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $5,787,-995.60; amount recommended by house committee on appropriations, $3,905,-771.27; amount passed the house, $3,-979,602 11; senate committee recommended $5,203,881.27; senate passed $4,958,361.27; the law as finally enacted $4,670,117.02.

The principal disagreement between the two houses related to the transfer of the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department. The house believed that the management of Indian affairs could be more economically and efficiently administered by army officers already under pay than by civil officers, under whom had grown up a widespread system of peculation upon the Indians, as well as upon the government.

The house authorized the transfer in the Indian appropriation bill, having previously passed a separate proposition on the same subject, which was transmitted to the senate on the 25th of April last, but which the senate never took up for consideration or discussion. Incidentally, however, they did discuss the clause in the Indian bill, and voted it down upon the ground that it was a change of law upon an appropriation bill. We think the country had a right to expect from the senate more consideration of this subject, and the house only yielded at last when longer persistence could result in unlimited extension of the session without corresponding good. The mismanagement now existing, although unfortunate, is well illustrated by the fact that the hostile Sioux are armed with better weapons than the troops put into the field against them. At this very session we have been compelled to pass a law prohibiting the Indian agents from further supplying to these hostile Indians improved arms and ammunition. I doubt neither the propriety nor the absolute necessity of the proposed transfer, and only regret to say the proposition has been defeated in the senate more by indirection than by open opposition.

Let me pause for a moment to state a fact which carries with it its own commentary. While there are in the army 26,000 men, 15,000 of them in the military division of the Missouri, embracing the whole Black Hills country where the recent fights and massacres occurred, Gen. Terry and Gen. Crook have been left until lately to resist the combined hostile Indians under Sitting Bull with a force of less than 3,000 men. We are now asked to add to the army 2,500 cavalry, when it must be apparent to the most casual observer that such addition is entirely unnecessary if the force was taken from where it is of no service whatever, and transferred to where it is needed to win success to our arms.

I yet hope for the transfer at the next session. We have made reductions, even under the present inefficient management, of $700,000 or thereabouts.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL

Appropriations last year, $1,374,985; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $1,352,485; amount recommended by house committee on appropriations, $922,847 50; amount passed the house, $912,747 50; senate committee recommended, $1,341,647 50; senate passed, $1,341,647 50—the law as finally enacted.

The house held that our diplomatic service was conducted with unnecessary expense and that the salaries paid to foreign ministers were excessive when contrasted with the salaries paid to other governmental officers, while at the same time officers of the highest diplomatic rank were accredited to the governments where charges d'affaires with greatly reduced salaries would be equally efficient. The truth is that all important matters between this and foreign governments are to-day directly negotiated and adjusted through the ocean telegraphs by the state department at Washington, and therefore in many instances the position of foreign minister is little more than a costly sinecure. Under what is known as the "Orth bill" the salaries of these officers were increased, and that increase in a measure we have taken off. It must not be forgotten that our ministers abroad are not valuable for any service they render to our commerce, but that, on the contrary, it is our consular system which is brought into direct contact with the American marine; and therefore we would like to see that thorough revision of the consular system which will secure its improvement and greater efficiency. We claim, because the consular system is not only self-supporting, but has an excess of receipts from the payment offices, that therefore all the money received should be expended in the service is about as just as to claim that the custom house and internal revenue, because of receipts beyond expenditure, should likewise be administered with extravagance. We have not secured the reductions we sought, and which we believed to be proper, but we have at least accomplished enough to reward us for our effort.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. Randall then proceeded to give a resume of the executive, legislative, and judicial appropriation bill. The appropriation in that bill last year amounted to $18,902,236. The estimates for this year were $20,836,307. The bill as reported by the committee on appropriations was $13,009,807; as it passed the house it was $12,808,895; as it passed the senate it was $16,035,338; as it became a law it was $15,373,900. The great struggle of the session had taken place on that bill. The house had sought to reduce the force and compensation of government employees and the senate had with equal tenacity resisted such reduction. The result had been a compromise effecting a reduction of $765. On the 10th of October he defended the position of the house on the reduction of the president's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 and he expressed the sincere conviction that the people would see the matter in its true light. As to the proposed reduction of the compensation of senators and members the senate had urged against the abolition of the frankling privilege, but the senate had since the passage of the bill voted to restore the frankling privilege, action which certainly would not escape criticism. Another valuable result which had been accomplished had been the enactment of a provision against the political assessment of government employees. He gave the following recapitulation of the appropriation bills:

THE TOTAL SAVING.

The estimates of the departments for the year were $203,099,025. The bills as reported by the committee on appropriations amounted to $137,233,135. The bills as passed the senate, $158,-260,598; the bills as enacted into law $147,719,074, as against appropriations for last year of $177,663,327, being a reduction of $29,944,253.

Mr SPRINGER, (dem, Ill.) suggested that the saving was at a rate of $102,-000 for each congressional district.

Mr. Randall in conclusion, said that early in the session he had stated it as his belief that the expenditures would be reduced between thirty and forty millions. This statement of his had been regarded as an exaggeration, but events demonstrated its correctness. He regretted to say that in the struggle with the senate the house had been compelled to yield to the extent of ten and a half millions. He hoped and believed in another year the senate would concur with the house in that regard, and he asserted that with a chief magistrate acting in harmony with the purpose of the present house a further reduction could readily be made of $10,000,000. These facts and figures speak for themselves and need no elaboration. On the result which they demonstrated, the majority rested their claim of having earnestly and faithfully discharged their duty to the people. It had not reduced expenditures as much as it had expected, but the failure to do so was not its fault. He believed that the real, natural, safe, and permanent way to the resumption of specie payment was in the reduction of government expenditures. Human foresight however, could not fix the exact hour or day when it should take place, but the truth was self-evident that if twenty or thirty millions was saved, not only would the means of speedy resumption be provided, but that confidence would be established which must inevitably precede the desired result.

As Mr. Randall closed his speech he was warmly applauded on his own side of the house.

Liberate the Impurities of the System

This can easily be done through the instrumentality of the searching blood depurent and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which incites those scavengers of the body, the kidneys and the bowels to vigorous action. The first named organs secrete impurities where such exist, from the blood, which would otherwise poison it, and it is the office of the bowels to carry of the useless portions of the food rejected during the process of digestion, and which if retained interfere with digestion and billious secretion. Rheumatism and gout, both products of acid elements in the circulation, are remedied by the Bitters, which will likewise be found a prompt though gentle cathartic. Both kidneys and bowels are invigorated, as well as stimulated by this famous medicine, which possesses tonic properties of the highest order. aug19 - d&w1w

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of **mental overwork, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by **HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.** It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $3 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address **HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,** 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

june23—deodawly

New Advertisements.

The TOLL-GATE! Prize Picture sent free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. [aug22-wly

Home School for Young Ladies,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Madame Sophia Sosnowski, } Associate
Miss Caroline Sosnowski. } Principals.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR re-opens September 15th, 1876. For circulars and particulars apply to the above. aug22-d2w

German School.

REV. HENRY GERSONI will re-open his School, Tuesday, August 22d. Instruction to be given every day from 4 to 5:30 p m.
A class for adults will be opened in the evening from 7:30 to 9 p m.
For particulars apply to
REV. H. GERSONI,
aug22—d2t 116 Forsyth street.

At the Eclectic Dispensary.

THE IMPRESSION has gone out that I am still in Philadelphia. I would inform my friends and the afflicted that I can be found daily at the Eclectic Dispensary, No. 55 Broad street, ready to give a patient hearing and candid opinion free of charge. Come and see me. It will save you money, time and suffering.
aug22—d1t S. F. SALTER, M. D.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE
GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Orphans' Home and Free School.

Morning Supplementary, Class 399, Aug. 21, 1876

1	54	52	35	39	75	49	21	9	67	37	

Evening Supplementary, Class 300 Aug. 21, 1876.

17	60	76	37	56	20	75	34	8	55	45	16	58

Witness my hand, at Atlanta, Ga., this 2 st day of August, 1876. S. S. M'ERRIS, Manager
aug22—dtd

Election Notice.

AN election will be held in the city of Atlanta on Saturday the 9th day of September, 1876, for the purpose of electing an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman West.
The polls will be kept open by the Election Commission for each Ward in the city, from 6 a m. to 7 p m. C. C. HAMMOCK,
aug22—dtd Mayor.

BLUE STONE,
BLUE STONE.
**16,000 lbs.

AFTER-DINNER REVERIE.

I left behind the plunging waves
  by ship had cleaved for many a moon;
By golden harvests, grassy graves,
  White farms I drank an azure's boon.

Threading at eve, with joyful heart
  The pleasance round an English home,
Midst trees and ferns I stood apart,
  And idly wondered who would come.

Where slanting sunlights most did blaze,
  A girl drew near with lustrous eyes
Arched o'er by vivid drooping sprays
  And soothed with evening's tender sighs.

Her crimson robe flamed all aglow
  A rose within her hair was set,
And round her neck, like clouds o'er snow
  There wound an azure carcanet.

She pondered as she walked, nor saw
  That some one watched her pensive face;
Mused she on love's eternal law
  That trust can vanquish time and space?

Her truthful love had long since dropped
  All jealous fears, all vague alarms:
nearly proud she turned—a moment stopped,
from then flew into my happy arms.
clou —Cassell's Magazine.
th

State Politics.

—Col Markham, the radical candidate for congress, is said to be a very popular man, and would stand some chance of election but for the democratic negroes in Houston county.—Houston Home Journal.

—The Chatham democracy are unanimous for the re-nomination of Hon. Julian Hartridge for congress. The delegation to the nominating convention is a strong one.

—The re-nomination by acclamation of Capt. W. M. Hammond of Thomas for representative is a merited tribute to the "silver tongued orator" of south Georgia and reflects honor on the democracy of Thomas county.

—M. G. Boyd of Cleveland is a candidate for senator in the 32d district.

—The Hon. Robert Hester, of Elberton, is favorably spoken of as the next judge of the northern circuit.

—Col. R. G. Mitchell has been elected a justice of the peace in Columbus.

—Hon F. H. Colley will be probably renominated for representative in Wilkes county. He is a splendid representative.

—N. T. Glover is spoken of as representative in Jones county.

—The primary election for representative at West Point stood, White, 77; Little 76. Illegal votes claimed on both sides.

—The democrats of Webster county endorse Phil Cook for congress.

—Ab. Woolbridge has been nominated for representative in Chattahoochee county by the following vote: Woolbridge, 119; D. H. Yancey, 60; W. H. Austin, 58.

—Chattahoochee county goes for Phil Cook for congress.

—Atlanta swarms with candidates. Among others we notice that Hon. John H. James has agreed to run. We hope he will be elected. While we were satisfied that his chance for the democratic nomination for governor was rather unpromising, yet we appreciate him as a Christian gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, an able financier, and a public spirited man, who will make a good record for himself and his county in the state legislature. It is a great mistake to suppose that we do not need our ablest men in the general assembly. That is the body which must control the finances of the state, and inaugurate those measures of reform which the country demands. We need brains, honesty and experience in the legislature.—Gwinnett Herald.

RADICAL.

—The rads of Baldwin county have nominated Peter O'Neal colored for representative.

—The radical convention for the second congressional district convened in Albany on Wednesday last, and nominated "Slippery Dick," by acclamation. With one acclaim, the intelligent, honest men of the district will vote for Dick—to say at home.—Early County News.

—The radicals have nominated Jonathan Norcross, of Atlanta for governor. It is an empty honor, and Brother Norcross will wear it as worthily as anybody. His nomination puts at rest all danger from an independent, as no independent democrat would run without the hope of an undivided radical vote.—Rome Courier.

—We hear a rumor that "Effigy" Wise Parker, the great unterrified ex-"nolprosser" will run as an independent candidate for congress in this district. Of course Wise is very well aware that such a race will only result in his defeat. but he hopes to become a martyr to the loyal cause, so that in case Hayes is elected he may secure some soft place at his hands.—Lumpkin Independent.

—The talk is now that the rads are going to put up a white man and a negro for the legislature. The day has passed for such talent as Battle and Atkinson to represent Thomas county. Thomasville Times.

Special Notices.

Thrash's Consumption Cure and Lung Restorer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANK'G CO., OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA, GA., June 4th, 1876.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash & Co., Griffin, Ga.:

GENTS—Please send me (as before) one largest size bottle of your "*Consumption Cure and Lung Restorer*"—true to name It is the only remedy now extant for consumption and diseased throat and lungs. Other remedies, so numerously recommended, are but temporary palliatives, that do any good but for a short time, whilst your *Consumption Cure and Lung Restorer* gives relief at once and will permanently cure. My experience with remedies for the relief of the throat and lungs probably exceeds that of but very few persons, physicians or otherwise. I have been very near the point of dissolution of soul from its afflicted tenement; and have used every remedy ever heard of; the effect appeared only to procrastinate the sufferings of my mortal existence. Seeing Dr. Lovie Pierce's certificate of your medicine, and being well acquainted with the reverend doctor for nearly forty years, and consequently knew well his afflictions, concluded that your remedy might do me good, at least I had never used it, and as I had used every other remedy known or heard of, concluded at once to give it a trial. I sent to you for a bottle, you are aware, and after using it, I purchased more from Messrs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, his city. Before the first was exhausted I was fully convinced of its good effects; and after or ,ont the time of the use of the last two, I could speak easily, and could *sing*; a thing I could not have done for three years or longer; and have been able to lie down comfortably and sleep soundly, a comfort that I had not enjoyed for a long time. I have been using the remedy about twenty days, and unhesitatingly certify that it is a *cure for consumption* and all affections of the throat. My lungs commenced exhibiting signs of disease in March, 1838, the result of *measles* a cough ensued and continued to grow worse. April, 1874, I was so feeble that I could not attend to business of any sort, and was forced to give up and come to Atlanta that I might be near my good old mother to breathe out my last on earth: the *never-tiring* attention of *that mother* and your *Consumption Cure and Lung Restorer* has saved me and I now feel as if my life might be spared me several years longer, Indian remedies, German remedies, and French remedies to the contrary. Respectfully,

JOHN H. MEAD.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Pinson & Holt, and Theo. Schumann.
june23—deod&wtf

Ephraim Thorn,
(THE OLD RELIABLE,)

IS now in possession and running the new Brick Hotel at Conyers, Georgia, where he will be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public generally. He promises to give entire satisfaction. Terms to suit the hard times. aug30-1f

Administrator's Sales.

WILL be sold, the 29th day of August, 1876, at Palmetto, Georgia, to the highest bidder, Two Hundred Bales of fine Cotton. Sold as the property of G. R. Sims, deceased. Terms cash on the day of sale.

J. G. & J. R. SIMS,
aug30—d1w Administrator's.

Hotels.

CARD.

Visitors to Washington, D. C.,

Can get first-class accommodations at

DILLON'S,

209 and 211 East Capitol Street.

Terms, $2 per Day.

july27—d1mo

Westminster Hotel.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,

N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator and all modern improvements. Easy access to all parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, *Proprietor.*
apr5— sep1' d1y

First Bales of Cotton.

Farnum House,

One hundred yards west of Public Square,

DAWSON.....GEORGIA.

Board, $2 00 per day.

W. W. FARNUM .....Proprietor.
aug6—d8m

Amagansett House,

AMAGANSETT, L. I.

The Finest Beach in the United States

THIS delightful Summer Resort is now open for the accommodation of visitors. For terms, &c., address GRANT & CORE,
apr28—d&w3m Proprietors

GENERAL AGENCY

—OF THE—

American Cotton Tie

COMPANY, LIMITED.

47 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, July 22, 1876.

TO PLANTERS AND DEALERS IN COTTON TIES

PLEASE take notice, that whereas there are being offered for sale in your locality by parties not licensed by us Iron Cotton Ties with buckles having an open slot through one bar of the buckle leading into a mortise. We caution you not to make use or sell any such Ties either with new Buckles and Bands, or so-called second-hand Buckles in combination with new or pieced Bands, unless bought from or through our duly authorized agents.

Our Arrow and other Open Slot Buckles for several years past have been sold and stamped "Licensed to use once only."

Our attorneys are instructed to bring suit against all persons using or violating our patent rights

For the American Cotton Tie Company, Limited.
F. COOK, Gen'l Legal Agent.

Agents in Atlanta:
WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANE,
W. M. & R. J. LOWRY.
aug6-d1m

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House and Sign Painter,

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COUNTRY Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. aug26—d1y

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.
13 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.
P. & G. T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta.
ar21-d&wtf

Clover and Grass Seeds.

I AM just in receipt of New Crop Clover, and Orchard, or Red Top and Blue Grass Seeds.

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aug17—d&wtf 15 Broad street, Atlanta.

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Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money vexing sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
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13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
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FAMILY CASES,

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.
june23—deod&w1y-n-t-r-m

CALIFORNIA GRAZING OATS.

Average Yield this Year

Sixty Bushels per Acre.

WE have 2,000 bushels of the above named variety of oats which we offer for sale at 50 cents per bushel, delivered on the cars at Cartersville. Money and sacks must accompany each order These oats are unadulterated and stand the winter equal to wheat. Orders addressed to either of the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JAS. H. GILREATH,
M. L. PRITCHETT.
aug20 d2t&wtf Cartersville, Ga.

LAST CHANCE.

Grand Barbecue at Ponce deLeon Springs, Tuesday, Aug 22, 1876.

37 CANDIDATES will be present. Speaking will commence at 11 o'clock. Dinner served from 1 till 4 p m.

Come One! Come All!

aug20—d2t J. B. BROWN

Business Cards.

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Practical Plasterer,

16 Ba. Street, near the Bridge,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

PLAIN and Ornamental Plastering done at the lowest prices. A large assortment of the Best Roofing Slates and of Different Colors always on hand. Slating done in any part of the State. Slate roofs repaired. All my work is warranted for two years. Orders from city and country solicited. apr30,1876—d1y

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july12,1876—d1y

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DEALER IN

Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c. Market street, Chattanooga Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr30,1874-d1y

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DENTISTS.

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June 7, 1876—d1y

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ARTHUR C. FORD,

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HOPKINS & GLENN,

Attorneys at Law,

ATLANTA, GA.

aug5—d1m

T. H. S. BROBSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

ROOM No. 2 Austell's building, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. aug8,1876 -d6m

JOHN W. OWEN,

Attorney at Law,

TOCCOA CITY, GA.

WILL practice in the counties of Habersham, Hall, Banks and Franklin. Special attention given to collections. aug1,1876—d6m

J. S. JAMES,

Attorney at Law,

DOUGLASSVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John. E. James, Banker Atlanta. Ga.; Hon. J. M. James, ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk superior Court of Douglas county.
decl0 1875—d&w12m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY.

MARLER & PERRY,

Attorneys at Law,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties.
june20,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col Geo. W. Adair. june9—3tf

POPE MARROW,

Attorney at Law,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Clarke, Jackson, Oconee, Madison, Oglethorpe and Wilkes. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan25, 1876—d1y

JOHN V. EDGE,

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DOUGLASSVILLE, GA.

WILL practice in Douglas, Campbell Carroll and Paulding counties, and adjoining counties by contract. Special attention given to collections june22,1876—d6mo

JACKSON & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the State. march 1, 1876—d1y

HENRY C. RONEY,

Attorney at Law,

THOMSON, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State Prompt attention given to collections. dec2—d1f

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr.,

Attorney at Law,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

PROMPT attention given to business. Sept. —d1y

C. A. THORNWELL,

Attorney at Law,

ROME, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention collections. mar.0,1876—d12m

J. A McWHORTER,

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WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty.
march12,18 6—d1y

C. A. LOCHRANE,

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22—d1f

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Reporter of Supreme Court.

JACKSON & LUMPKIN,

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aug9—d1y

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nov5,1875—d1y

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WILL practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections.
oct15,1875—d1y

Catoosa Springs for Sale.

RARE CHANCE for INVESTMENT

By consent of all parties in interest, will be sold on

Thursday, Sept. 21, 1876,

at public outcry, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Catoosa Springs, Georgia, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, known as **CATOOSA SPRINGS**, situate, lying and being in Catoosa county, Georgia, containing 320 acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of Harris Cotten Nichols and H. H. Hickman.

The improvements are first-class and consisting of two large HOTELS, numerous cottages, and necessary outbuildings. There are numerous

Mineral Springs

on the premises, which are famed for their curative properties.

The property can be traded for at private sale until day of sale. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for papers. Titles guaranteed.

Parties desiring to inspect this fine property are referred to S. C. Homesby, on the premises, or to Geo. W. Sapp Dalton, Georgia

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Augusta, Ga., in person or by letter.

H. H. HICKMAN.

August 1, 1877. aug8—d1f

Schools and Colleges

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE,

No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place,

BALTIMORE,

Established in 1829.

MRS. MARY J. JONES and MISS MAITLAND, Principals. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The school will re-open September 21st. Circulars with references on application. aug1—d1m

Notre Dame of Maryland

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Near GOVANSTOWN, Baltimore county, Maryland.

CONDUCTED by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. This institution is most desirably located 3 miles N. of Baltimore, and is provided with every accessory for health and comfort. The system of education pursued is designed to develop the mental, moral and physical powers of the pupils, to make them REFINED, ACCOMPLISHED and USEFUL members of society. In the regular course, which includes the German and French languages, number of pupils is limited to one hundred and forty.

PARLOR BOARDERS or young ladies who desire PRIVATE apartments limited to fourteen.

Young Ladies, whose health requires SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, can be accomodated at a first-class country residence located on the grounds, provided fifteen positive applications are made before the 25th of August.

Educational advantages are the same for all.

For particulars, send for Catalogue.

july5—d10w

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

A Boarding School for Boys,

CHAS. M. NEEL, RECTOR.

THE exercises of the next session will begin on the 14th of August. The members of the school board with the teacher and receive constant attention in their department. Diligence is required, and boys of bad character are returned to their friends. All of the influences which surround the students are elevating; the course of instruction is complete: the system of instruction is analytic. The Board of Trustees of University of Georgia offer to the member of this school, standing highest, free tuition for three years in the University.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104 in *advance*. Library fee $1.

For circulars or information address Chas. M. Neel, Box 493, Atlanta; or W. J. Northen, Mt. Zion, Ga.

THE MISSES SKINNER

Will open in Atlanta, September 14, a

School of High Order

FOR

Young Ladies and Children.

Application can be made to the Principal after August 15th, Mrs Dr. Johnson's, 72 Marietta street. Reference—Rev. Mr. Foute, Atlanta, Ga.

WESLEYAN

FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GA.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Session will begin

Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1876,

with a full Faculty of Professors and Teachers.

THIS IS A

HOME INSTITUTION

of the highest grade. Its long list of graduates found in every part of the South is its best recommendation.

Advantages, educational, social and religious, unsurpassed.

For particulars address

REV. W. C. BASS, D.D., President.
or REV. C. W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary.
july25—d2m

Emory College.

THE FALL TERM of this long-established institution opens Wednesday, September 6, with a thorough Curriculum and a Full Faculty.

Tuition: $25 00 for the Fall Term.

Board, including fuel and lights, from $16 00 to $20 per month.

For further information address the President.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
aug19—d1m Oxford, Ga.

Bellevue High School,

Bedford County, Virginia.

ON Va. & Tenn R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. Full corps of Teachers. High and healthy location. Pupils members of the family. Sessions begins September 15. For Catalogues or desired information, apply to

WILLIAM B. ABBOTT, Principal,
july11—d&w4m Bellevue P. O.

BALTIMORE

Southern Home School,

For Young Ladies and Little Girls.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

PRINCIPALS—Mr and Mrs. Wilson M. Cary, Mrs. General Jno. Pegram. Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles street. French the Language spoken.
aug16—deodd1&w2m

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, A. M., Rector, assisted by a large corps of experienced officers. Thirty-second annual session will commence Sept. 6th. Patronage represents nineteen states. Buildings spacious. Grounds extensive. Terms moderate. Churches of seven denominations within three minutes' walk. For catalogues, address the Rector, or Hon. H. W. SHEFFEY.
july18—d2tawlm&wlm

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D. F. HOLLOWAY IS PREPARED TO DO all kinds of

House and Sign Painting.

Also, GRAINING, and respectfully solicits orders or the same in city and country. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, second door from the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, next Station
ap14—1m

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SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
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HORSE POWERS SORGHUM MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN.
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.

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ALL HEART Southwest Georgia Pine Shingles Oak Posts,
Pine and Poplar Lumber,
For sale low. by
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TENNESSEE, Corn, Sour Mash, Lincoln county and Apple Brandy, SPECIALTIES.
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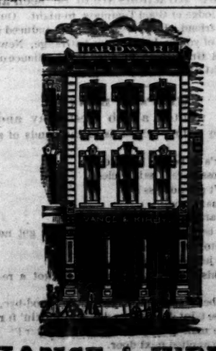

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WAGON AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL, Gum and Leather Belting, White Pine Sash and Doors. Agents for **Laflin & Rand Powder Co.**, Louisville Cement, Diamond Iron Plows, Fairbanks' and Buffalo Scales (Stock always on hand.)
Chattanooga, Tenn.
VANCE & KIRBY.

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Relief for the Afflicted.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

Just published, 224 pages, private medical instructor for the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to enjoy life, with Rational Rules, Regulations and Restrictions, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 130 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent securely sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1857.

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS is positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles, and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

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aug9—d&w1y

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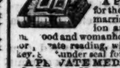
DISPENSARY { No. 12 N. Eighth st. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.



Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide.

A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth, of both sexes and womanhood An illustrated book of 300 pages, or private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

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MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent securely sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1857.

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DR. BORANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, also showing the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address North 11th street Philadelphia, Pa.

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mar17—d6m Atlanta Ga

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200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

PAT LYNCH

Builder and Contractor,

Orders left at J. J. & P. W. Finch's, No. 44 Decatur street d3m

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Cunningham's Warehouse

I AM prepared to offer FIRST-CLASS STORAGE for Cotton, Grain, Flour, Hay, and other merchandise in my BRICK WAREHOUSE (gravel roof,) on the line of Railroad, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets. Insurance rates lower than any other Warehouse in the city. This with the rail road facilities enables me to offer the cheapest and Best Storage in the State

Liberal Cash Advances

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Big Trade this Season!

THE FORT VALLEY MIRROR has the largest circulation of any paper in this section. Rates low down. Address

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aug15 d1m Fort Valley, Ga.

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AND PROPRIETORS OF

THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials such as DOORS, SASH, etc., (both White and Yellow Pine,) Mantels, Newels, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finishing Lumber. Also, SHINGLES, LATHES etc.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of CUSTOM WORK, such as Door and Window Frames Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets etc. All orders will receive prompt attention.

We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage

Sales Room and Office,

IN THE

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Funeral Undertaker

—DEALER IN—

Metallic Burial Cases.

CASKETS AND COFFINS,

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may4—d3m

COTTON TIES!

100 TONS OF

Spliced Arrow Cotton Ties,

For sale by

GROOVER, STUBBS & CO., 91 BAY STREET
aug9—d1mo Savannah, Ga

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I am prepared to do any kind of work in

Plumbing, Gas & Steam Fitting.

COPPER,

Brass, Sheet Iron and Tin

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜
july16—d1m

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold for cash, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1876, at the late residence of Dr. William L. Cleveland, deceased, No. 230 Houston street, in the city of Atlanta, county and State above named, at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following personal property, to-wit:

Household furniture, consisting of bed steads and bedding, chairs, carpets, three stoves, clocks, and bureaus

Also, office furniture, consisting of book cases and secretaries

Also, a Medical dispensary case and secretary and a fine lot of pure homœopathic medicines prepared and put up in bottles for homœopathic practice, and also medical cases and surgical instruments.

Also, a fine and superior Homœpathic Library, consisting of standard works and Medical Journals, amounting to three hundred volumes in all.

Also, a small lot of garden tools and a lot of hay, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day and continue until the said property is all sold Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of William L. Cleveland, deceased.

JOHN B. WILLCOXSON, Adm'r
of the estate of William L. Cleveland, deceased.
aug1—d1d

A School Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY, graduate of one of the first Colleges in the country, who has been teaching two years, desires a School or a Professorship in a High School or College. Can teach a thorough course of Mathematics, Latin and Greek Music, &c. Good references given. Address Teacher, Constitution office.
aug13—d2w

Engineering.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

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We are prepared to furnish, cheap, blank notes containing the waiver of home stead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office. apr21—dtf

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As cheap as brick. For sample and references call at office, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. O. A. SMITH.

july21—d3m

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We have exclusive control of the Genuine Simon Pure, original Montevallo Coal Summer Prices Low by car load.

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aug15-dsun tues&thurlmo 59 Decatur St.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We are in daily receipt of Montevallo, Cahaba, and Coal Creek Coal. If you want a car load or more of the best, nicest selected Lump to be had, of either of the above three Coals, order from SCIPLE & SONS,

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Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspetics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became herald through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headach, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. apr1—deod&weowly

New Advertisements.

Select private school—Mrs. J. S. Byers.
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Georgia state lottery—E. S. Morris.
Pair mules for sale—J. H. Ketner.
Store for rent—Marshall J. Clark.
B. J. Wilson's new building for rent.
The Eclectic dispensary—Dr. S. F. Salter.
The toll gate—E. C. Abbey.
German school—Rev. H. Gersoni.
Home school for young ladies—Mad. Sosnowski
Situation as laundress wanted.
Part of a coral ear-ring lost.
Election notice—C. C. Hammock.
For ordinary—D. F. Hammond.
For coroner—Henry J. Johnson.
Furniture, etc., at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Our trade paper—Advertise in it.

Special Card from GEORGE SHARP, JR., Diamond and Jewelry Merchant, No. 34 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.

Just received from manufacturers and importers, who are bound to have the goods sold, the largest and finest assortment of

Watches,
Diamonds,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Gold Guard and Vest Chains,
Gold Opera and Leontine Chains,
Lockets, Seal Rings, &c., &c.

This magnificent stock of goods will be offered or sale for the next thirty days at hard pan prices.

Now is the time for BARGAINS. Call early and buy at hard pan prices. I mean business. The owners of the goods want the money for them and I want my commissions. Visitors to the Centennial will save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying from me. GEO. SHARP, JR.

june28—dtf

Black Grenadines a Specialty.

Save 10 to 15 cents on each yard and buy your Black Grenadines at the the popular store of

june7—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co

Kid Gloves Reduced.

500 dozen Fresh and Choice Ladies Kid Gloves offered very low, at

june7-tf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

Brown Dress Linen

At Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s the above article is offered at very low figures.

june7—dtf

Black Silks! Black Silks

Another lot of those cheap Black Silks, just received, ranging from 75c, 85c, $1 00, and upward. Call at

june7—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

THE CENTENNIAL GUIDE. The Best Published.

Every one going to the Centennial should have one of these Guides. Price only 25 cents. Sent post-paid for that sum. Call at, or address PHILLIPS & CREW, aug17—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

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We are prepared to furnish, cheap, blank notes containing the waiver of homestead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office apr21—dtf

READ Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s advertisement and go there It will pay you.

june7—dtf

Markham House Arrivals, August 21

George W Byington, Macon; W R Moore, Augusta; T H Henderson, Macon; A F Ahlum, New York; Charles Scheuber, Cincinnati; Theodore Buckley, Augusta; J Kingsberry, city; M T Singleton, W M Thomas, Athens; Minor Friend, Mobile; Col. Tom Alexander, city; James E Alexander, Savannah; Jack W Johnson city; Wm H Crawford, Madison; W E Regan, city; G I Heckley, E A Heard, Ga; C O Little, Central, S C; M Walsh, Augusta; Miss Wallace Buckridge, La; A H Haber, P P Price, Texas; J B James, Georgia; John Loyd, city; Jas Creary, Florida; Jacob Haas, New York; T S Warren, Virginia; J Hafmayer, L C Plusky, Albany; J A Carlton, Athens; Otis Jones, city; James Adkins, Savannah; W A Parks, Newnan; Peter Stark, J C DuRose, Israel Putnam, wife and child, Miss Clifford Putnam, P J Pilams, Mobile, Ala; T A Davison, Henry Wooten, city; Charles H Hickey, Danville, Va; Isaac W Avery, Mark W Johnson, city; J M Nathans, Philadelphia. J B Albert, Baltimore; John M Redwice, Newnan; H G Peters and lady, Rome; O A Dunson, Geo E Dallis, La Grange; H A Hayes, Lexington, Ga; A J Williams, Madison, Ga; C M Brown, city; E Kingsberry, city; W A Calloway, West Point; E F Sisson, Chattanooga; A B Wrenn, city; J M Russell, Columbus; Fred Bush, Charlotte C L Lathrop, Cape May, New Jersey; John W Marr, Macon: M G Whitlock, Marietta; Thos S Piper, New York.

JUMPED THE TOWN.

A BIG SENSATION WHICH PROVED TO BE ALL A BUBBLE.

A Bookkeeper Who Got Tired and Flanked His Creditors.

Sunday and yesterday the streets were filled with the whispered tale of a sudden disappearance in commercial circles, and the sequel that a prominent firm of the city had a depleted cash box to account for the absence of its bookkeeper.

RUMORS FLY AND MULTIPLY

with incredible speed, and when business opened yesterday, the story had taken an hundred shapes and was in circulation among all classes of the community, exciting a deal of surprise, comment and speculation.

A reporter of the CONSTITUTION was dispatched to work up this extraordinary case, and catch-words for the the sensation had already been devised for the mouths of the newsboys this morning. After a careful inquiry into the matter our reporter found

THE TRUTH OF THE REPORT

to be about as follows:

Sunday morning John Stine, one of the bookkeepers of the firm of A. C. & B. F. Wyly, took his departure from this city by the early train of the Western and Atlantic railroad, bound for the city of New York. His leaving was sudden and unceremonious, not to say suspicious, and among those who did not know the facts gave rise to various rumors which since and until now have agitated the town.

THE REPORTED DEFALCATION

which should have been, according to rumor, committed by Stine is as yet to be discovered. Mr Oglesby, of the firm, assured our reporter that there was not a scintilla of truth in such a suggestion. Stine has not had charge of the books for several months until within two or three weeks past, and during a long period the cash of the firm has not been under his control to any extent. So far as there is known there no is cause arising from Stine's connection with the firm or their relations toward him, to cause his sudden departure. He might have been called

AN OLD EMPLOYEE

of the firm. He was office boy for A C Wyly in New York some ten years ago, and coming hither with him has since been constantly employed with the firm. He is reputed to have been one of the finest bookkeepers in the city, and was well liked by his employers, but like many able men in all walks of life, he had his unreliable points, though we have heard no previous charge of dishonesty about him.

He overdrew his account some time ago about $200, failing to pay which, the firm has since not allowed him to overdraw any amount, but paid him his full salary. Some two months since he was prostrated for a lengthy period by an attack of typhoid fever, and in this condition he had necessarily large expenses and little to pay them with.

HE OWED DEBTS

about town to various firms, for goods obtained, but to what amount they reached we did not learn. Of late he has been much troubled by the persistent demands of these creditors for payment of their claims. He did not have the money and his employers, on account of his indebtedness to them, would not advance him the cash wherewith to discharge these obligations. In this annoyed and distressed condition, with his associates daily witnessing his shifts to put off his creditors, he must have conceived the notion that his only means of relief would be to

SKIP THE BOUNDARIES

of the state and go "where the woodbine twineth" or where the creditor would not eternally put in his unwelcome "phiz" and fiendishly ask: "Can you fix up that little bill to-day?"

Several weeks ago he began to prepare for this fugacious feat. He is a young man hardly thirty years of age, with a wife, but no children. He had been keeping house, but then he sold off all he had, and shortly after his wife left for New York. Since then he has been shaping himself to follow, and yesterday he bade farewell to Atlanta. His flight was doubtless prompted only by the desire to escape his creditors and their importunities. He left word, we understand, that in due time he would discharge all claims against him, and that he was going away only to gain time in which to earn the money. He worked at the store up to dark Saturday evening, and his flight was as much a surprise to his associates as to the public generally to whom he was known

LIFTING A TICKER.

When he left he had on a watch which belonged to the firm It had been taken in payment, or as security, for a debt from some one several years ago. He had been wearing it for these three or four years, with the firm's consent, and the expectation that he would pay for it in time. When his flight was learned on Sunday, a telegram was sent to a friend in Chattanooga, telling him to see Stine and get the watch. It he gave it up not to molest him, but if he refused to hold him. He readily gave the watch to the gentleman who demanded it, and then telegraphed back to the firm that he had gone off with it, not thinking at the time of the manner of his possession of it.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Departure of McGill's Grand Centennial Excursion.

The following ladies and gentlemen are among those who comprise the grand excursion that left yesterday on the Kennesaw route: Captain Wm D Grant, Mrs Wm D Grant and servant, Mrs J T Grant, J R W Grant, Miss Sallie G ant, Mrs Wm Reid, Miss Minnie Jackson, Miss Ada Jackson, Miss Lucy Erwin, Miss Lizzie Gartrell, Capt Joe Scrutchins, Capt R J Lowry, Mrs R J Lowry, Maj Ben E Crane and lady, Mr. Wm Clayton and lady, Mrs Conly, Hon D P Hill, wife and neice, Robt Hill, Dan Hill, Wm Nutting, C L Mangum, Mr F M Eddleman, Geo S Peck, Mr Estes, Miss Mary Tomlinson, Miss Katie, White. Mr Wood and wife, and J T Lester and friend, from Atlanta, Ga., president J L Jones, wife and daughter, of Covington, young L G Harris, wife and neice, Dr Hunnicutt and wife, of Athens, Ga., Rev Dr Means, two sons and daughters, Oxford, Ga, Miss Ferguson, Miss Weaver and Miss Hall, of Selma, Ala., J D Denecklin and lady, of Auburn, Ala., D O Green, of Marietta, Ga., Misses E F and Alice Bourguin, of Savannah, Ga, R G Taylor, of Athens, Ga, Jas Creary, wife and two children, of Pensacola, Fla., and many more. The train was a very large one, containing five sleepers. Miss Gartrell stops at Baltimore Capt. McGill accompanied the excursion.

CHATTANOUGA.

What a Correspondent of the Constitution Saw and Did There.

CHATTANOOGA, August 18, 1876.

Editors Constitution: I arrived at this place 12 m. on Saturday last, having had a pleasant ride over the Western & Atlantic road under protection and care of old reliable Sandford Bell. Took up my quarters at the Read house—and after dinner started out to see, and talk to the business men of the city. I had been on Tar street but a short time when it commenced raining and then I was really sorry for that man—who ever he was that stole my umbrella between Atlanta and this point, for I was forced to quit work in consequence, and some one may have missed the opportunity to subscribe for or advertise his business in the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. Sabbath was clear and bright, and your correspondent enjoyed it as a day of rest literally—attended service in the forenoon at the Rev. Mr. French's church — Methodist — heard a most excellent sermon, but not preached by the pastor—the pulpit was occupied by Dr. Irvin, Presbyterian; refused an invitation to ascend old Lookout—rested, and went to the Cumberland Presbyterian church in the evening. Monday morning I resumed work, and was astonished and delighted to find the vast amount of business done in this city. I confess that I came here with a sort of missionary feeling to look after our stray Georgians who had crossed the state line and to see whether they were sustaining the reputation of their state, but I very soon saw that they had acted wisely in coming to Chattanoo, a. Among the active workingmen whom I met and to whom I am under lasting obligations for kindnesses shown me I will mention his honor, Col Fort, the mayor of the city. Col Fort I hear was voted for by business men of both parties and men from all sections, for truly Chattanooga is a cosmopolitan city. The lamb and the lion lie down together under the shadow of Lookout mountain. Col. Fort is sincerely devoted to the interest of his growing town, and has good cause to be proud of his work.

Among the many Georgians doing business in Chattanooga I cannot forbear to mention Mr. Jackson, whose place of business is in the Read block, W O Peoples on Market street, wholesale and retail grocer. By the way Bill is related to the Hon O Peoples, of Atlanta, and looks a little like him—your co respondent had the honor of commanding him during the war, and knows that the truth had no truer defender. The readers of the CONSTITUTION in north Georgia who trade to this city can do no better than to patronize these two young and prosperous Georgians. I have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many northern men doing business here, among whom I remember with much pleasure, Mr. Parker, superintendent of the Wason car and foundry company's works. These works were established in 1878, just at the beginning of the panic, and no withstanding the scarcity of money, their works are complete, and they make the very best cars. They make car wheels a specialty. The Roan iron works, on the banks of the Tennessee, are so much larger than any thing I had conceived of that I can only ask your readers when they have an opportunity to do so, to be certain to visit their works, and the active business manager, Maj. Chamberlain, or the secretary, Mr Evans, will, I am sure, take pleasure in showing and explaining everything in connection with the works. These gentlemen are from the north and if all who come south from their section since the war here like them, it would have been well for us, for they will pardon me for saying in this connection, that two more elegant gentlemen it has not been my fortune to meet. Two other northern men whose acquaintance I made, and whose cards I send you for insertion in the CONSTITUTION, I take pleasure in commending to the merchants of north Georgia—they are Mr. Bond, of the firm of Vance & Kirby, wholesale hardware men, and Mat. Edwards wholesale liquor house. The former firm carry as large a stock as many of the New York hardware houses—and I am assured by Mr. Vance that he will duplicate any bill bought by our merchants, either in the northern or southern city, and give them the benefit of the great difference in freights. This firm is also agent for the celebrated Diamond iron plough, which I learn is superseding all others in Tennessee and Georgia. In making these personal and business allusions I am prompted not alone by a feeling of gratitude to these gentlemen for personal attentions and courtesies extended to me while in the city, but from a sense of justice, and a desire to call the attention of our people to those with whom they can do business upon terms advantageous to themselves.

Were I to undertake to acknowledge all the many acts of kindness shown me during my stay in this city, I would fill a column but I must be allowed to return my thanks to Dr Read of the Read House, and his good lady, both of whom did all in their power to make my stay pleasant and I assure them that they succeeded. Col. McGown of the Times by his very flattering personal notice of myself in the issue of Tuesday morning took all the wind out of my sales, and if I should say of him, what really he deserves, your readers would think he had really established a mutual admiration society. The Chattanooga Times however, speaks for itself and those who read the paper will know that he is doing splendid work in this our struggle for an honest administration at Washington. I am not so vain as to appropriate all these acts of kindness to myself personally, it is the good name of the paper I represent. Col Acton is very popular here, and our size has been often compared.

Pardon the length of this note.

Respectfully, J. R. H.

OUR TRADE PAPER.

Annual Review of the Business of Atlanta.

On or about September 10th, we shall issue our usual annual review of the business of Atlanta. To our business men and people generally, this is the most important issue of the paper during the year, as it makes an exhibit of our mercantile and material progress, and also of the great advantages of Atlanta either as a place of business or residence. The paper is eagerly sought at home and abroad, and consequently an immense edition s published.

The paper, for all these reasons, is one which possesses peculiar advantages for advertisers and every business man should not fail to advertise in it, especially as it appears just before the opening of the great fall trade.

As our merchants and citizens will desire to send copies to friends and business patrons, we shall print many thousand extras, and will furnish them at low rates, and in single wrappers if desired

Send in your advertisements at once, or notify the office, and an agent will call.

To the Public.

At a special meeting of the board of education of the city of Atlanta, held on Thursday last, the action of the board adopted at its last regular meeting in reference to the manner of conducting the schools the balance of the present year, was received, and in lieu thereof, the board resolved that the schools be opened as usual, on the first Monday of September next, and conducted as free schools as heretofore, as long as the public money, now at the command of the board, or which they may be able to control at an early day, shall be sufficient to defray the expense of the said schools.

But if the money placed at the disposal of the board of education by the city council of which shall come into their hands as public school funds from any other source shall prove insufficient to defray the expense of its said schools for the balance of the year, which is more than probable; then tuition will be charged at the rates fixed by the board at its last regular meeting, already published in the balance of the year, and the amount raised from tuition will be distributed among the teachers pro rata as therein specified; the board in that case being no longer liable for the salaries of the teachers beyond the amount collected as tuition, till funds are supplied by the city council according to law as heretofore.

I make this publication by direction of the board of education for the information of all persons interested. JOSEPH E. BROWN,
President Board of Education.

Atlanta, August 21, 1876.

Complimentary.

We take great pleasure in republishing the following notice of a gentleman who has greatly aided in pushing forward the Atlanta cotton factory. The Sprinfield (Mass) Republican says:

"Mr. J. S Davis, the original projector and for many years manager of the Lyman mills and Hadley Thread company at Holyoke, has just returned from Atlanta, Ga., where is engaged in erecting a cotton mill that will accommodate 20,000 spindles. Mr Davis is now looking after machinery and supplies in this state for a new mill. He will manufacture a fine quality of cloth, hitherto not made in the southern states On his return to Holyoke his old friends gave him a hearty welcome, and the Holyoke cornet band gave him a serenade at his son's residence Many of his old friends would be pleased to see him back in the Connecticut valley. They do not forget the zeal and energy with which he used to push forward every enterprise that he had in hand, and all heartily join in wishing him success in his new field for action. If the business of cotton spinning does not succeed in Atlanta with the efficient aid of Mr Davis it will not be his fault."

Commissioner's Court.

The police commissioners met last night, Messrs. Dodd, Mahoney, Gramling, Goldsmith, Clarke, all present

The case of policeman H. A. Smith was disposed of by thirty days suspension. Dodd, Mahoney, Clarke voting for thirty days, Gramling and Goldsmith for twenty.

The resignation of policeman Dukes was refused, and the following action had:

"Whereas, in the case of policeman W. C. Dukes, the board decides that the resignation tendered by him was, in style and character, an act of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer, and cited him to appear for trial; and

"Whereas, in addition to the alleged act of insubordination, he disregards the summons of the board, therefore be it

"Resolved, That policeman W. C. Dukes be adjudged guilty of the charges against him, and is discharged from the force." Unanimously adopted.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

THE RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN WEST.

Election Ordered For September 2nd.

ATLANTA, August 21, 1876.

The General Council met. Present Hon. C C Hammock, Mayor and a full Board except Alderman West.

PETITIONS.

Of T C Mayson for permission to place a fish box in front of his stand on Marietta street. Referred to Police committee.

Of J H James et al asking that the sewer on Walton spring branch be continued from Spring to Cain street. Referred to committee on Sewers and Drains.

Of Thomas Scrutchin et al asking for the working out of Davis street between Mitchell and Markham streets. Referred to Street committee.

Of J L Atkinson for free license for one barber chair on Marietta street. Referred to Tax committee with power to act.

Of J O. Harris, for payment of a bill for $5 for advertising. Referred to Tax committee.

Of Drs. Miller & Johnson, for the refunding of professional tax paid by them. Referred to Tax committee

Of Elizabeth Gardiner and sisters asking for refunding of fines on cows taken up. Referred to Police committee.

Of William Beaver, for refunding of $6 for cow impounded Referred to Police committee.

Of W P. Chisolm et al., asking that a sewer be constructed at the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets, to take off the water. Referred to committee on Sewers and Drains.

Of H. L Smith, asking to be relieved from payment of city taxes. Referred to Tax committee and city engineer.

Of H C Pendleton for refunding of expenses on impounding a $75 cow. Referred to Police committee

Of Mrs J A Lewis for removal of a dead body from her lot. Referred to Cemetery committee.

Of Atlanta cotton factory asking for curbing in front of the building. Referred to Street committee.

Of P H Snook et al, asking that east Cain street be put in passable condition and sanded. Referred to Street committee.

Of Charles Benedict asking for reduction of tax on stock of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. Referred to Tax committee.

Of Dunn, Ogletree & Co. et al, asking that tax on telegraph companies be suspended. Referred to Tax committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance — Recommend payment of bills amounting to $1 181 06. Adopted.

Streets—Favorable, on petition of H M Scott & Co. et al., that the gutter in front of their stores be properly drained. On resolution of Councilman Goodwin to have Thompson street placed in good condition, that it is a nuisance and the marshal proceed to abate it; on petition of Mary A Catley that the ditches in the street be opened; on petition of WH Reddin to be allowed feed for his horse that commutation be allowed; on petition of W A Fuller et al., to open a street from Jones avenue to Johnson street that the appropriations being nearly exhausted for this year recommend its favorable consideration to the council for 1877; on petition of John G Johnson to work out a street, recommend its favorable consideration to the council of 1877. Adopted

Tax—Adverse on petition of J. G. Johnson for a deed to a cemetery lot. Adopted.

Police—On petition of Messrs. Ezzard and Holcombe, relative to a nuisance that it has been abated. Adopted.

Relief—On report of board of health, declaring that the ravine between Packer's alley and Fort street is a nuisance—that steps be taken to abate it. Referred to the marshal and chief of police

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The special committee to confer with Dr. Little, reported that they had transmitted through him to the association the following invitation:

CITY HALL, ATLANTA, GA,
August 6, 1876.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, permanent secretary of the A. A. A. S.:

SIR—At a meeting of the mayor and general council, held this day, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The American association for the advancement of science by its annual meetings for twenty-five years in the various cities of our country has done much to disseminate useful information, and has increased the interest in scientific pursuits and the practical applications of the teachings of science to the affairs of daily life, and

Whereas, Our sister city of Charleston has thus far been alone favored in all the south, by the presence of this large body of able men.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to the association a cordial invitation to hold its next annual session in Atlanta, Georgia.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

City attorney—adverse on petition of W J Speirs, attorney for parties on Marietta street; adverse on petition of E Townsend for damages Adopted.

City engineer—calling attention to the fact that the water comes down the gutter at corner of Alabama and Georgia railroad and overflows Loyd street. Referred to committees on Streets and Sewers and Drains.

RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN WEST.

The following letter was read and the resignation accepted:

To the Honorable Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta—Gentlemen: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of your body and trust that the same may be immediately accepted. You are all aware, gentlemen, of my recent business troubles, and I desire to say to you that whilst it is true that charges have been made against me affecting my character, I am not conscious of having done any intentional wrong. I only succumbed as many hundreds of other business men have done to a force of circumstances unavoidable as they were unforseen.

I expect to remain in Atlanta, and shall try by my future conduct to prove to you and to the people of Atlanta, that I am worthy their respect and confidence.

I thank you, each and all for your kindness and courtesy since I have been associated with you. A. J. WEST.

AMENDING THE CHARTER.

The following action of the board of Police Commissioners was read and referred to the Police committee:

By Commissioner Goldsmith.

Whereas, There is a conflict of opinion between a respectable minority of the general council and the board of Police Commissioners as to the intent and meaning of the section of the city charter in relation to the police department, and

Whereas, This conflict of opinion is irreconcilable, and the constant agitation of the questions at issue threaten to impair the efficiency and discipline of the force, and

Whereas, For the public good and the better discipline of the force, it is the duty of all city officials to co-operate upon a clear understanding of the provisions of the charter, and

Whereas, It is the desire of the board of Police Commissioners, in good faith to secure harmonious co operation upon the basis of a strict adherence to the intent and spirit as well as the letter of our organic law.

Therefore, resolved, That this board respectfully asks the General Council to appoint a committee of citizens for the purpose of revising that portion of the charter relative to police, that this committee clearly define the powers of the board and the General Council in the management of the police department and submit the same to the next general assembly as amendments to the charter.

Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elijah Wood petitioned for permision to erect a wooden stand in front of his beanery. Referred to Police committee.

J C Holbrook relative to a lot in the cemetery. Referred to Cemetery committee.

Oldfield and Harper petitioned council relative to a fire alarm telegraph. Referred to Fire department and Tax committee.

Councilman Richardson submitted an ordinance prescribing the form of books to be used by the assessors. Referred to Tax committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Chamberlin—

Resolved, That Mr. J. W. Roberts be requested to prepare books of registration and have them opened for registration at city hall by the 10th of September and keep the same open until the 10th of November, in compliance with section 496 of the charter. Adopted.

By Councilman Biggers—

Resolved, That it his honor the mayor appoint a committee of five to examine the books of the city detective and report the result of their investigation to this general council with a view to ascertain whether his services are really needed Adopted, and the following appointed: Biggers, Goodwin, Goldsmith, Gray and Flynn.

By Councilman Richardson—

Whereas, the city authorized the Atlanta Cotton Factory company to use Cain street and said company having elevated said street thus backing water on the premises of Rev G McCauley, therefore,

Resolved, That the street committee be requested to so drain the lot of the Rev G McCauley as to put the same in good condition. Referred to Street committee.

By Alderman Maddox—

Resolved, That an election be held on Saturday the 2d of September, 1876, for an alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman West and that the mayor give ten days' notice in the city papers of said election. Adopted.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The general council then proceeded to elect the following commissioners of elections to serve for two years:

First ward—J C Rogers, S D Haslett, J Hirsch
Second Ward—A W Mitchell Phil Dodd J Walsh, Third Ward—Z H Smith, W H Bailey, A Connally Fourth Ward—F P Rice, W C Moore' A N Hunt.

By Alderman Maddox.

Resolved, That the pay of election clerks shall not exceed $2 per day and the commissioners of elections are requested not to employ more than three clerks. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

NEGRO MANGLED BY A TRAIN ON THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Coroner's Jury Find that he was Killed and Placed on the Track.

Particulars of a Mysterious Occurrence.

We have this morning to give the particulars of a mysterious occurrence which took place Saturday night a few miles from the city and which is in all probability a murder. As the train on the Macon and Western railroad, which arrived here at five o'clock Sunday morning, neared "Rough and Ready," a small station ten miles out, the engineer was considerably startled at discovering the body of a man lying upon the track about twenty feet in his front The train was then moving quite rapidly, it was impossible to stop in time, and the engine and some of the cars passed over the body. As soon as the mutilated remains could be pulled out from beneath the wheels and examined it was discovered that the man was a negro and that

HE WAS COLD.

The brief investigation that the time of the trainhands allowed them to make satisfied them that the man was dead when placed upon the track. Leaving the body where it was found, the train came on to the city. By daybreak Sunday morning quite a number of people from the neighborhood had gathered about the spot and there was no little excitement.

The ordinary of the county (Clayton) being more accessible than the coroner, was at once notified, and on the first train Sunday morning came up to Rough and Ready, accompanied by a jury of citizens, and a physician. The inquest was at once held and further facts developed, which more conclusively proved that a

FOUL MURDER HAD BEEN PERPETRATED,

and that the guilty parties had sought to conceal their crime by placing their victim on the track. His hat was found a short distance off with a bullet hole centerly through it, and a mall quantity of blood was discovered in the woods some three or four hundred yards from the station.

Witnesses who had seen the negro alive Saturday night swore that the bullet hole was not then in the hat.

The remains were so frightfully mangled by the cars, that it was impossible to tell, from an examination of them, whether he had been shot or not. His skull was shivered to atoms, the back portion cut off, and the brains knocked out His right thigh was cut into two pieces, and the right arm and hand mangled up. The jury found it impossible to ascertain with whom the negro had been on Saturday night, or to get at any clue as to who were the perpetrators of this crime They accordingly returned a verdict that he had been murdered and placed on the track by parties unknown to them.

The news of the occurrence created some excitement in this city during Saturday, as the negro lived here and has relatives here. Saturday night his sister Ann Smith, and some friends took a coffin to Rough and Ready, and returned with the body yesterday morning. From his sister the reporter of the CONSTITUTION obtained the following additional particulars. The negro is named

DAVIE TILLER.

He is about twenty years of age and unmarried. He lives in what is known as Fuller's row on Peters street. Tiller was a farmer and gardener by trade, working off and on whenever he could get a job. He was a peaceable negro, and none of his relatives knew of his having an enemy in the world. During Saturday he worked for a gentleman here, and was paid 50 cents. About dusk in the afternoon he left the city to walk to Rough and Ready, stating that he was going to visit friends there. This was the last heard of him until the news came of his death. When the body arrived here it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, having been a whole day exposed to the sun at Rough and Ready, and had to be buried at once. The negroes have got a report amongst them that Tiller was rather active in hunting up distillers in Clayton county, testifying against them before the United States commissioner, and that he was put out of the way by some of them. We do not put much faith in this and think it probable that some of the colored friends he went to visit at Rough and Ready known more about the matter than they would care to tell. It seems well proven that a dastardly crime has been committed, and we trust the authorities of Clayton county will use every effort to discover the guilty parties, and bring them to justice.

It Won't Wash.

Yesterday two little darkies had a "spute" about a watermelon. Said one:

"Heah, you nigger, you go an' wash yo'sef wid six buckets ob water an' six bar ob soap, yer heah?"

"Don't bodder wid me, boy!" warned the other.

"I don't b'lebe dat would clene you!" was the reply.

"Sho', boy, if de whole Adlander water works wuz turn loose on yer hit wouldn't wash one ob yo' years!"

This allusion to ears caused the insulting chap to smash the melon against a house corner just as the other boy disappeared around behind it.

—Rare attractions are to be seen at Georgia lodge of Good Templars to-night. Our worthy friend, J. G. Thrower, has induced a number of young ladies from LaGrange, Newnan and Greensboro to shed the brilliance of their light upon the scene. Come out.

"Whar's de Boss?"

Pete wanted a job yesterday and went into a store which is in the hands of a receiver.

"Whar's de boss?" he asked.

"No boss here!" said a clerk.

"Hain't got no boss?"

"No; nary boss!"

"How are dat, boss?" querried Pete.

"Don't call me boss; I tell you we've got no boss!" retorted the clerk.

"Is yer jess foolin' me?"

"No, this store's got no boss—it has got a receiver!"

"Reseeber!" exclaimed Pete. Den good-bye, boss, 'kase taint de reseeber dat I'se lookin' fur—hit's de man whar pays out dat I'm arter!"

And he applied next door.

—We take pleasure in calling attention to and recommending Mrs. J S Byers' private school at the Lutheran church. Mrs Byers has commenced with a fair number of pupils, and we predict a complete success to her enterprise. She is an accomplished lady, connected wite and endorsed by many of the prominent families of the city. To those having little girls we specially commend her. Mrs. Byers is a daughter of Dr. J M Johnson.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Kimball House, Wall-Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Dr. G W. HANDY.....President
W. W. BELL.....Cashier.

Paid in Capital, $50,000.

This bank pays seven per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually, on savings deposits from one dollar to any amount,

It also issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, and bearing six per cent. interest if the money is left thirty days or longer.

june26—d6m-h-c

One In Ten.

Of the entire population, statistics are said to show, meet with an accident every year, and the record of the Traveler's insurance company show that one in seventeen insured by it has been paid a claim for accident or death. For the trifling sum of a few dollars protection can be had.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, GA. August 21, 1876.

Cotton quiet at 10¼c for middlings.

European Breadstuffs.

LONDON, August 21.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the English corn trade, during the past week, says that the harvest has now well advanced. Numerous reports from various parts of the kingdom have arrived. Some prognosticate that the crops will be light; others speak a fair, even good average yield. The statements must be received with caution as the averages in different localities vary from 3½ to 7½ per acre, whereas, statistically speaking, 30 bushels considered the standard Barley and beans are likely to turn out tolerably well, giving satisfaction in most districts. Oats are said to be worst of all.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Money easy at 1¼@2. Exchange steady at $4 87½

Gold weak at 110½@110¾.

Governments dull and lower; '81s coupons 119½; '65s 113½; new 114¾; '67s 119½; '68s 121; new fives 117; ten-forties coupons 119¾.

State bonds quiet and nominal: Tennessee sixes 48½; new 43¼; Virginia sixes 25; new 25; consolidated 75½; deferred 5½; Louisiana sixes 40; eights 4; Levee sixes 40; Levee eights 40; Alabama eights 32; fives 32; Georgia sixes 91¼; sevens 105; North Carolina 14; new 8; special tax 1; South Carolina 32; new 32; April and October 32.

Stocks active and better; New York Central 107; Erie 14¾; Lake Shore 53½; Illinois Central 88¾; Pittsburg 92½; Chicago and Northwestern 83¼; preferred 62½; Rock Island 106¼.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

Consolidated net receipts at ports for two days..... 2,225

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton easy; sales 433 bales at 12⅝@12 9-16.

Net receipts 50 bales; gross 2,003.

Futures closed barely steady; sales 9,500 bales; August 12½; September 11 13-16; October 11½@11 17-32; November 11¾@11 13-32; December 11¾ 11 13-32; January 11¾@11 17-32; February 11 21-32@11 11-16; March 11 13-16@11 27-32; April 12@12 1-32; May 12 3-16@12 7-32; June 12 11-32@12½; July 12 15-32@12¾.

GALVESTON, August 21.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 11¾; net receipts 182 bales; sales 6.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼. good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 382 bales; gross 382; sales 250; exports to France 1,214.

MOBILE, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾@11¾; net receipts 158 bales; sales 150; exports coastwise 131.

CHARLESTON, August 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾@11¾; net receipts 14 bales; sales 27.

SAVANNAH, August 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; net receipts 109 bales.

NORFOLK, August 21.—Cotton steady; holders firm; middlings 11¾@11¾; net receipts 287 bales; sales 25.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¼; gross receipts 38 bales; sales 75.

WILMINGTON, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 10.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 332 bales.

BOSTON, August 21—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; net receipts 30 bales.

AUGUSTA, August 21—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 10¾@10¾; net receipts 29 bales; sales 23.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Flour moderate export and home trade demand superfine western and state $3 50@$3 75; common to fair extra southern $4 50@$5 70; good to choice do. $5 75@$8 50.

Corn steady; moderate business for export and home use.

Coffee, Rio quiet and steady; cargoes 15@17½ gold.

Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining 9¾ @9¾.

Pork, spot lots firm; new mess $18 25@$18 40.

Lard heavy; prime steam 10¾.

Whisky $1 13.

Freights dull and unsettled; cotton per sail 11-32; steam 11-32.

CHICAGO, August 21.

Flour quiet and firm.

Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 89½ spot; 92¼ September; 92¾@93 October, No 3 do. 76; rejected 68¾.

Corn moderately active and higher; No 2 44¾ spot or September; 44¼ October; rejected 41¾.

Oats firmer; spot 30¾; October 30½; rejected 21¾.

Rye firmer at 53.

Barley steady and firm; September 79¾.

Pork in good demand and a shade higher; spot $17 45; September $17 45@$17 47½.

Lard steady and firm; spot 10 55; September 10 55; October 10 40@10 42½.

Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 6 spot; short rib middles 8¾@8¾; short clear middles 9.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.

Flour steady; good demand for sound medium; other grades very dull.

Wheat easier for best grades; others firm; No 2 red fall $1 18¾@$1 18¾ bid.

Corn steady and firm.

Whisky steady at $1 10.

Pork steady.

Lard dull